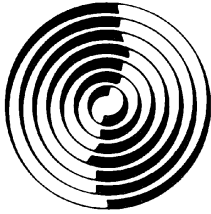


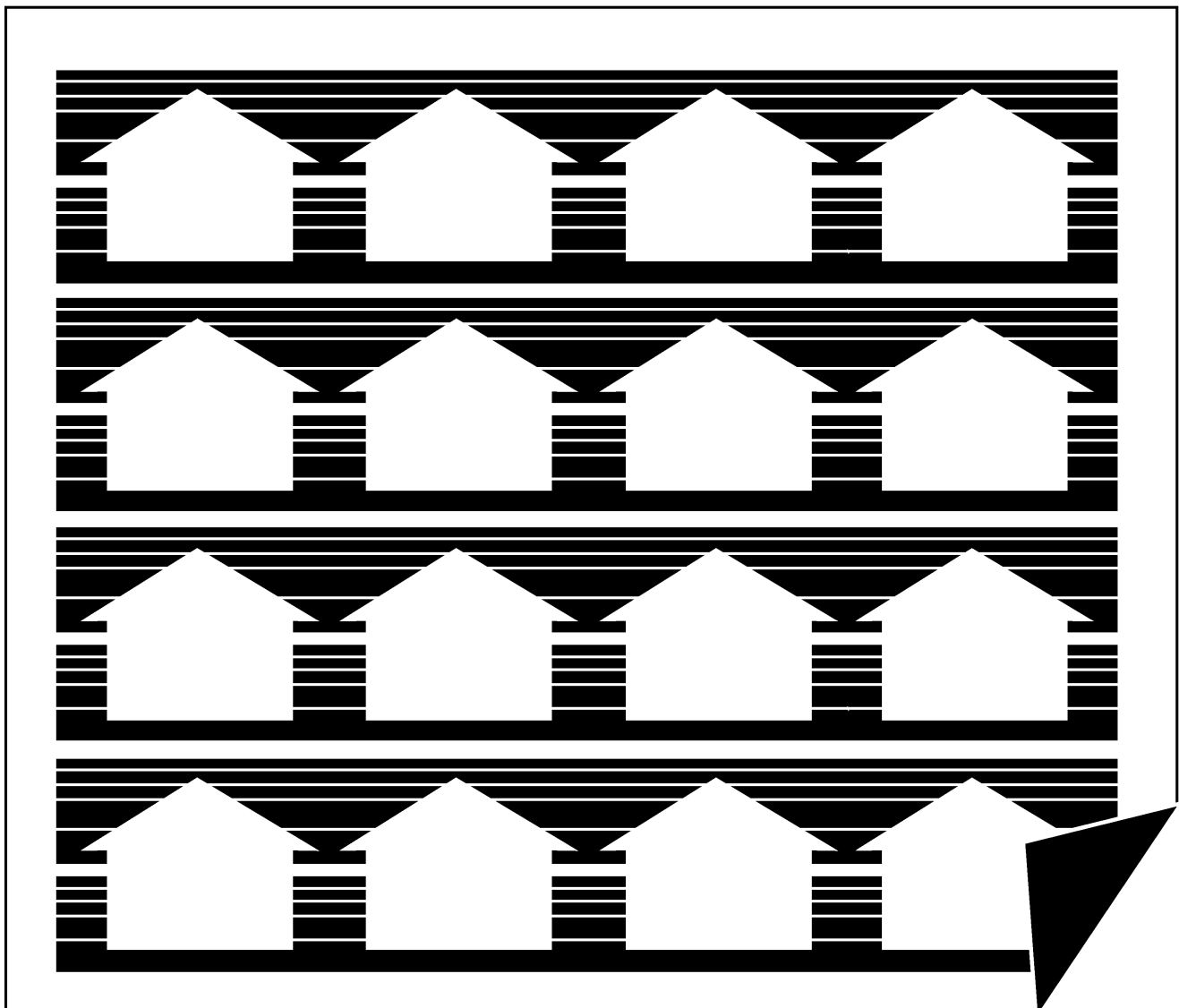
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1990 CH-2-9

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of Housing
**Detailed Housing
Characteristics**
Delaware



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1990 CH-2-9

1990 Census of Housing
**Detailed Housing
Characteristics
Delaware**



U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

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Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



**Economics and Statistics
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment .	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title: Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
(Data based on month and subject-matter items; see text for definitions of terms and abbreviations)

Headnote: (Blank)

Column head: Total, Male, Female

Heading: Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

Stubhead: This State

Stub: Total population, White population, Black population, Hispanic population, etc.

Sidehead: (Blank)

Boxhead: (Blank)

Data field: (Blank)

Page number and State name: 28 ALASKA

Report title: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+ ” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	...	1, 6-11(A)	1, 6-11(A)	12
HOUSEHOLDER COUNTS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	2-3(A-D), 96(A)	2(A-D)	3(A-D)	4(A-D)	96(A)	5(A-D)	5(A-D)	...
Bedrooms	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	...	...
Condominium units	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Householder 65 years and over	14, 23-28(A), 36, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 97	14, 23-28(A)	35, 45-50(A)	67, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	97	80, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	...	100
Heating fuel	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Income in 1989, household	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98, 99	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98, 99	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Income in 1989 by gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	16, 29-34(A), 38, 51-56(A), 59(B), 62(C), 65(D)	16, 29-34(A)	38, 51-56(A)	69, 72(A), 75(B), 78(C)	...	82, 85(A), 88(B), 91(C)	...	...
Income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	16, 29-34(A), 38, 51-56(A), 59(B), 62(C), 65(D)	16, 29-34(A)	38, 51-56(A)	69, 72(A), 75(B), 78(C)	...	82, 85(A), 88(B), 91(C)	...	...
Gross rent	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Gross rent as percentage of household income in 1989	98	...	...	...	98	...	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

See symbol and footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table or specific data within the table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadoran, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Kitchen facilities	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	...	...
Mobile homes.....	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	15, 23-28(A), 37, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 98	15, 23-28(A)	37, 45-50(A)	68, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	98	81, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	15, 37, 98	15	37	68	98	81	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Plumbing facilities	13, 14, 17-22(A), 35, 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 97, 99	13, 14, 17-22(A)	35, 36, 39-44(A)	66, 67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 97, 99	79, 80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Poverty level in 1989, households below	14, 23-28(A), 36, 45-50(A), 58(B), 61(C), 64(D), 97, 99	14, 23-28(A)	36, 45-50(A)	67, 71(A), 74(B), 77(C)	97, 99	80, 84(A), 87(B), 90(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Second mortgage or home equity loan	13, 35	13	35	66	...	79	...	...
Sewage disposal	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Source of water	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Telephone in unit	14, 36	14	36	67	...	80	...	...
Tenure	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96(A)	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96(A)	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Vacancy status	13, 35, 96	13	35	66	96	79	...	...
Vehicles available	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

See symbol and footnotes at end of table.

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number—Con.

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For definitions of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. When a range of table numbers is shown together with a reference letter, there is one table or specific data within the table for each race and Hispanic origin group. Reference letters for housing characteristics by race and Hispanic origin of householder are:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai; all Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Argentinean, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadoran, Peruvian, Venezuelan, All other Hispanic origin
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin

Subject	The State			County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ¹		American Indian and Alaska Native area ²
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm	Inside and outside metropolitan area	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Year householder moved into unit	14, 17-22(A), 36, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 97, 99	14, 17-22(A)	36, 39-44(A)	67, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	97, 99	80, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100
Year structure built	13, 17-22(A), 35, 39-44(A), 57(B), 60(C), 63(D), 96, 99	13, 17-22(A)	35, 39-44(A)	66, 70(A), 73(B), 76(C)	96, 99	79, 83(A), 86(B), 89(C)	92, 93(A), 94(B), 95(C)	100

... Not applicable for this report.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

²Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut households.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

William S. Chapin
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Physical Characteristics Branch
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent

counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of “Cherokee” tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned

during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 4

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in this report. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 1,000 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 1,000 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. Figure 1 shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.) Thresholds are calculated for each race and Hispanic origin population

Figure 1. Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	15,300	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 1,000 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	1,100	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 1,000 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (of any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 1,000 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 1,000 Hispanic origin persons.

Figure 2. Race and Hispanic Population Subgroups

Race	Hispanic origin
White	Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic Dominican (Dominican Republic) Central American Costa Rican Guatemalan Honduran Nicaraguan Panamanian Salvadoran South American Argentinean Chilean Colombian Ecuadorian Peruvian Venezuelan All other Hispanic origin
Black	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	
American Indian	
Eskimo	
Aleut	
Asian or Pacific Islander	
All Asian	
Chinese	
Filipino	
Japanese	
Asian Indian	
Korean	
Vietnamese	
Cambodian	
Hmong	
Laotian	
Thai	
All Pacific Islander	
Hawaiian	
Samoan	
Guamanian	

subgroup as shown in figure 2 above. (For more information on the race and Hispanic origin categories, see appendix B.)

The Census Bureau provides data in greater subject-matter and geographic detail on summary tape files (STF's) than in printed reports. Each printed report is derived from a specific summary tape file. For data not shown in a report because of the application of thresholds or complementary thresholds, see the corresponding summary tape file. For more information on computer tapes and other data products, see appendix F.

User Note 5

The Hispanic origin groups included in the category, "All other Hispanic origin" may vary among some data products. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin groups listed on the census questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," or "other Spanish/ Hispanic" origin.

In the tables of this report, the category, "All other Hispanic origin" includes only those persons who reported "other Spanish/ Hispanic," and are not included in the specific groups listed under "Other Hispanic."

In other selected data products, "All other Hispanic origin" is a residual category that includes all persons who reported any Hispanic origin group but were not tabulated in any of the Hispanic origin groups listed in the table. (For more information on Hispanic origin, see appendix B.)

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

GENERAL

User Note 1

The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.

Table 1. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units							
	All persons	Total	Percent					Median year structure built	Total	Percent			Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
			Condo- minium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Year structure built				House- holder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	With a mort- gage	Not mort- gaged	
						1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier								
The State -----	666 168	289 919	3.6	.6	.7	24.3	14.3	1967	247 497	19.0	8.2	3.1	763	200	496
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE															
Urban -----	487 338	191 562	3.4	.3	.6	18.3	15.0	1963	181 232	20.3	9.3	2.6	789	211	508
Inside urbanized area -----	459 494	180 617	3.6	.3	.6	18.3	14.2	1963	170 967	20.5	9.2	2.4	796	213	516
Central place -----	99 058	41 658	4.2	.5	1.4	13.6	38.2	1950	38 418	21.5	22.5	5.3	706	198	458
Urban fringe -----	360 436	138 959	3.5	.2	.4	19.8	7.1	1966	132 549	20.2	5.3	1.5	813	216	534
Outside urbanized area -----	27 844	10 945	.1	.5	.3	18.0	27.6	1958	10 265	17.6	12.3	6.7	598	189	354
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	27 844	10 945	.1	.5	.3	18.0	27.6	1958	10 265	17.6	12.3	6.7	598	189	354
Rural -----	178 830	98 357	3.8	1.1	.8	35.9	12.9	1974	66 265	15.2	5.1	4.5	665	182	394
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	15 457	10 180	9.1	.9	.7	21.3	30.3	1959	6 294	17.2	10.6	5.0	643	192	388
Place of less than 1,000 -----	11 048	11 131	5.6	.5	.3	32.1	19.3	1971	4 450	16.1	7.0	4.5	576	185	404
Other rural -----	152 325	77 046	2.9	1.3	.9	38.3	9.7	1976	55 521	14.9	4.3	4.4	676	180	394
Rural farm -----	6 486	2 328	—	.9	1.1	16.0	40.3	1951	2 328	5.2	4.4	3.3	667	206	357
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA															
Inside metropolitan area -----	441 946	173 560	3.5	.3	.6	19.1	15.1	1963	164 161	19.7	9.0	2.2	810	215	524
In central city -----	71 529	31 244	4.3	.6	1.6	10.3	47.8	1942	28 556	19.5	26.9	5.9	682	196	450
Not in central city -----	370 417	142 316	3.4	.2	.3	21.1	8.0	1966	135 605	19.7	5.2	1.4	826	219	538
Urban -----	340 949	131 981	3.6	.2	.3	20.2	7.2	1965	125 926	20.1	5.4	1.4	820	218	539
Inside urbanized area -----	337 115	130 506	3.6	.2	.3	20.0	7.1	1965	124 509	20.1	5.3	1.4	821	218	540
Outside urbanized area -----	3 834	1 475	—	—	—	34.4	23.3	1970	1 417	15.2	8.2	3.8	672	196	313
Rural -----	29 468	10 335	.9	.5	.6	32.7	17.3	1972	9 679	14.5	3.2	1.2	917	233	469
Outside metropolitan area -----	224 222	116 359	3.6	1.0	.8	31.9	13.0	1973	83 336	17.6	6.6	5.0	637	180	407
Urban -----	74 860	28 337	1.9	.5	.6	18.6	15.1	1965	26 750	22.4	9.2	4.8	679	192	420
Inside urbanized area -----	50 850	18 867	2.7	.4	.7	20.1	8.5	1967	17 902	24.6	7.3	3.6	717	196	446
Outside urbanized area -----	24 010	9 470	.1	.5	.4	15.5	28.2	1957	8 848	18.0	13.0	7.1	591	188	361
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	24 010	9 470	.1	.5	.4	15.5	28.2	1957	8 848	18.0	13.0	7.1	591	188	361
Rural -----	149 362	88 022	4.2	1.2	.9	36.3	12.4	1975	56 586	15.3	5.4	5.1	615	176	390
COUNTY															
Kent County -----	110 993	42 106	1.3	.8	.8	23.8	12.3	1970	39 655	19.9	7.2	4.9	670	186	422
New Castle County -----	441 946	173 560	3.5	.3	.6	19.1	15.1	1963	164 161	19.7	9.0	2.2	810	215	524
Sussex County -----	113 229	74 253	4.9	1.2	.8	36.6	13.4	1974	43 681	15.5	6.2	5.0	602	177	384
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brookside CDP -----	15 307	5 601	2.7	—	.1	8.9	.3	1966	5 459	16.9	4.7	1.4	725	211	530
Claymont CDP -----	9 800	4 075	.2	.6	.3	5.1	15.7	1956	3 928	21.8	7.4	3.0	739	201	483
Dover city -----	27 529	10 414	4.2	.3	.5	23.5	9.7	1968	9 862	27.4	9.8	3.6	774	204	472
Dover Base Housing CDP -----	4 349	1 260	3.2	—	—	—	1.3	1957	1 247	36.2	1.9	—	—	100—	406
Edgemoor CDP -----	5 853	2 727	9.5	.6	—	4.0	27.9	1948	2 485	20.7	10.4	3.5	719	200	575
Elsmere town -----	5 935	2 471	—	—	.6	1.2	14.0	1949	2 381	17.5	12.3	1.6	647	196	436
Georgetown town -----	3 732	1 376	—	.9	.9	24.4	27.5	1958	1 252	21.6	8.4	5.0	578	162	351
Highland Acres CDP -----	3 151	1 139	—	—	.9	18.9	3.7	1971	1 123	11.7	2.2	.1	864	191	448
Laurel town -----	3 244	1 345	—	—	—	13.4	43.7	1950	1 226	14.3	23.6	9.8	531	181	240
Middletown town -----	3 834	1 475	—	—	—	34.4	23.3	1970	1 417	15.2	8.2	3.8	672	196	313
Milford city -----	6 108	2 526	—	.3	—	15.6	34.6	1953	2 362	18.1	12.8	6.5	581	194	385
Newark city -----	25 098	7 860	5.7	.2	.4	12.5	12.2	1965	7 469	27.4	9.1	1.0	856	228	534
New Castle city -----	4 837	2 006	1.5	.7	1.2	6.0	48.8	1943	1 882	15.1	7.4	2.5	676	196	492
Pike Creek CDP -----	10 163	4 732	16.7	—	—	38.9	.5	1978	4 465	28.3	2.6	.3	971	255	630
Seaford city -----	5 695	2 345	.6	—	—	12.1	13.8	1959	2 231	15.7	15.0	9.5	579	194	351
Smyrna town -----	5 231	1 878	—	1.7	1.2	14.5	27.3	1962	1 777	20.7	6.5	4.7	716	197	399
Stanton CDP -----	5 028	1 997	—	—	—	4.0	4.5	1957	1 954	11.5	3.8	2.4	712	206	507
Talleyville CDP -----	6 346	2 318	—	—	—	1.4	4.4	1961	2 277	13.0	3.3	.7	880	230	538
Wilmington city -----	71 529	31 244	4.3	.6	1.6	10.3	47.8	1942	28 556	19.5	26.9	5.9	682	196	450
Wilmington Manor CDP -----	8 568	3 173	3.1	—	—	.9	2.3	1954	3 100	14.6	5.5	3.0	684	187	434

Table 2. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural				Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units											
White	247 497	181 232	170 967	38 418	132 549	—	10 265	66 265	6 294	4 450	2 328
Black	205 310	146 903	138 875	21 772	117 103	—	8 028	58 407	5 431	4 013	2 201
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	37 016	30 029	27 909	15 324	12 585	—	2 120	6 987	811	395	108
Eskimo	850	373	353	124	229	—	20	477	7	16	19
Aleut	840	366	346	124	222	—	20	474	5	15	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 320	2 105	2 068	211	1 857	—	37	215	17	17	—
Asian	2 286	2 082	2 045	211	1 834	—	37	204	17	8	—
Chinese	679	617	611	21	590	—	6	62	3	—	—
Filipino	284	254	246	34	212	—	8	30	2	—	—
Japanese	175	161	161	29	132	—	—	14	2	—	—
Asian Indian	627	577	561	53	508	—	16	50	5	6	—
Korean	264	245	245	53	192	—	—	19	—	2	—
Vietnamese	100	89	82	14	68	—	7	11	—	—	—
Cambodian	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	30	14	14	—	14	—	—	16	5	—	—
Thai	14	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	106	104	104	—	104	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	34	23	23	—	23	—	—	11	—	9	—
Hawaiian	32	23	23	—	23	—	—	9	—	7	—
Samoa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2 001	1 822	1 762	987	775	—	60	179	28	9	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units											
Hispanic origin (of any race)	247 497	181 232	170 967	38 418	132 549	—	10 265	66 265	6 294	4 450	2 328
Mexican	4 157	3 634	3 500	1 436	2 064	—	134	523	68	35	—
Puerto Rican	667	486	430	118	312	—	56	181	26	3	—
Cuban	2 176	2 000	1 946	1 076	870	—	54	176	22	18	—
Other Hispanic	276	255	255	53	202	—	—	21	—	—	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	1 038	893	869	189	680	—	24	145	20	14	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	52	45	45	4	41	—	—	7	—	—	—
Central American	159	155	153	31	122	—	2	4	2	—	—
Costa Rican	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	24	24	24	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	22	22	22	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	74	72	70	17	53	—	2	2	—	—	—
Salvadoran	31	29	29	—	29	—	—	2	2	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	313	249	249	52	197	—	—	64	—	2	—
Argentinean	57	52	52	7	45	—	—	5	—	—	—
Chilean	51	51	51	9	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	119	89	89	29	60	—	—	30	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	21	19	19	—	19	—	—	2	—	2	—
Venezuelan	23	4	4	—	4	—	—	19	—	—	—
Other South American	35	27	27	7	20	—	—	8	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	514	444	422	102	320	—	22	70	18	12	—
Not of Hispanic origin	243 340	177 598	167 467	36 982	130 485	—	10 131	65 742	6 226	4 415	2 328
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units											
White	247 497	181 232	170 967	38 418	132 549	—	10 265	66 265	6 294	4 450	2 328
Hispanic origin	205 310	146 903	138 875	21 772	117 103	—	8 028	58 407	5 431	4 013	2 201
Not of Hispanic origin	1 816	1 492	1 452	372	1 080	—	40	324	38	17	—
Black	203 494	145 411	137 423	21 400	116 023	—	7 988	58 083	5 393	3 996	2 201
Hispanic origin	37 016	30 029	27 909	15 324	12 585	—	2 120	6 987	811	395	108
Not of Hispanic origin	339	303	277	85	192	—	26	36	2	9	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	36 677	29 726	27 632	15 239	12 393	—	2 094	6 951	809	386	108
Hispanic origin	850	373	353	124	229	—	20	477	7	16	19
Not of Hispanic origin	35	30	30	5	25	—	—	5	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	815	343	323	119	204	—	20	472	7	16	19
Hispanic origin	2 320	2 105	2 068	211	1 857	—	37	215	17	17	—
Not of Hispanic origin	29	29	21	—	21	—	8	—	—	—	—
Other race	2 291	2 076	2 047	211	1 836	—	29	215	17	17	—
Hispanic origin	2 001	1 822	1 762	987	775	—	60	179	28	9	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 938	1 780	1 720	974	746	—	60	158	28	9	—
Other race	63	42	42	13	29	—	—	21	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units											
White	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	83.0	81.1	81.2	56.7	88.3	—	78.2	88.1	86.3	90.2	94.5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	15.0	16.6	16.3	39.9	9.5	—	20.7	10.5	12.9	8.9	4.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	—	.2	.7	.1	.4	.8
Other race	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	—	.2	.7	.1	.3	.8
Hispanic origin	.9	1.2	1.2	.5	1.4	—	.4	.3	.3	.4	—
Not of Hispanic origin	.9	1.1	1.2	.5	1.4	—	.4	.3	.3	.2	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Other race	.8	1.0	1.0	2.6	.6	—	.6	.3	.4	.2	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units											
Hispanic origin (of any race)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mexican	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.7	1.6	—	1.3	.8	1.1	.8	—
Puerto Rican	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	—	.5	.3	.4	.1	—
Cuban	.9	1.1	1.1	2.8	.7	—	.5	.3	.3	.4	—
Other Hispanic	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	—	.2	.2	.3	.3	—
Other race	98.3	98.0	98.0	96.3	98.4	—	98.7	99.2	98.9	99.2	100.0
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN											
Occupied housing units											
White	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	83.0	81.1	81.2	56.7	88.3	—	78.2	88.1	86.3	90.2	94.5
Other race	82.2	80.2	80.4	55.7	87.5	—	77.8	87.7	85.7	89.8	94.5

Table 3. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total In central city			Not in central city			Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
					Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
		Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural							
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	247 497	164 161	28 556	135 605	124 509	1 417	9 679	83 336		8 848	56 586
White	205 310	135 936	14 811	121 125	110 889	1 111	9 125	69 374		6 917	49 282
Black	37 016	24 394	12 691	11 703	10 963	283	457	12 622		1 837	6 530
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	850	271	44	227	218		9	579			468
American Indian	840	264	44	220	211		9	576			465
Eskimo	7	7		7	7						
Aleut	3							3			3
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 320	1 929	88	1 841	1 776		65	391		37	150
Asian	2 286	1 906	88	1 818	1 753		65	380		37	139
Chinese	679	625	8	617	579		38	54		6	24
Filipino	284	190	5	185	185			94		8	30
Japanese	175	123	2	121	121			52			14
Asian Indian	627	548	27	521	502		19	79		16	31
Korean	264	219	33	186	178		8	45			11
Vietnamese	100	70	6	64	64			30		7	11
Cambodian	7	7									
Hmong											
Laotian	30	14		14	14			16			16
Thai	14	8		8	8			6			
Other Asian	106	102		102	102			4			2
Pacific Islander	34	23		23	23			11			11
Hawaiian	32	23		23	23			9			9
Samoan	2							2			2
Guamanian											
Other Pacific Islander											
Other race	2 001	1 631	922	709	663	23	23	370		37	156
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	247 497	164 161	28 556	135 605	124 509	1 417	9 679	83 336		8 848	56 586
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4 157	3 166	1 237	1 929	1 828	23	78	991		111	445
Mexican	667	353	63	290	263	14	13	314		42	168
Puerto Rican	2 176	1 729	979	750	723	9	18	447		45	158
Cuban	276	249	53	196	196			27			21
Other Hispanic	1 038	835	142	693	646		47	203		24	98
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	52	44		44	37		7	8			
Central American	159	134	21	113	113			25		2	4
Costa Rican	8	8		8	8						
Guatemalan	24	24	10	14	14						
Honduran											
Nicaraguan	22	9		9	9			13			
Panamanian	74	64	11	53	53			10		2	2
Salvadoran	31	29		29	29			2			2
Other Central American											
South American	313	249	38	211	185		26	64			38
Argentinean	57	50		50	45		5	7			
Chilean	51	51	9	42	42						
Colombian	119	96	29	67	53		14	23			16
Ecuadorian	7	7		7	7						
Peruvian	21	17		17	17			4			2
Venezuelan	23	11		11	4		7	12			12
Other South American	35	17		17	17			18			8
All other Hispanic	514	408	83	325	311		14	106		22	56
Not of Hispanic origin	243 340	160 995	27 319	133 676	122 681	1 394	9 601	82 345		8 737	56 141
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	247 497	164 161	28 556	135 605	124 509	1 417	9 679	83 336		8 848	56 586
White	205 310	135 936	14 811	121 125	110 889	1 111	9 125	69 374		6 917	49 282
Hispanic origin	1 816	1 286	254	1 032	971		61	530		40	263
Not of Hispanic origin	203 494	134 650	14 557	120 093	109 918	1 111	9 064	68 844		6 877	49 019
Black	37 016	24 394	12 691	11 703	10 963	283	457	12 622		1 837	6 530
Hispanic origin	339	242	69	173	173			97			26
Not of Hispanic origin	36 677	24 152	12 622	11 530	10 790	283	457	12 525		1 811	6 494
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	850	271	44	227	218		9	579			468
Hispanic origin	35	30	5	25	25			5			5
Not of Hispanic origin	815	241	39	202	193		9	574		20	463
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 320	1 929	88	1 841	1 776		65	391		37	150
Hispanic origin	29	20		20	20			9		8	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 291	1 909	88	1 821	1 756		65	382		29	150
Other race	2 001	1 631	922	709	663	23	23	370		37	156
Hispanic origin	1 938	1 588	909	679	639	23	17	350		37	141
Not of Hispanic origin	63	43	13	30	24		6	20			15
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
White	83.0	82.8	51.9	89.3	89.1	78.4	94.3	83.2		78.2	87.1
Black	15.0	14.9	44.4	8.6	8.8	20.0	4.7	15.1		20.8	11.5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2		.1	.7		.2	.8
American Indian	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2		.1	.7		.2	.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	.9	1.2	.3	1.4	1.4		.7	.5		.4	.3
Asian	.9	1.2	.3	1.3	1.4		.7	.5		.4	.2
Pacific Islander											
Other race	.8	1.0	3.2	.5	.5	1.6	.2	.4		.4	.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER											
Occupied housing units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.7	1.9	4.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	.8	1.2		1.3	.8
Mexican	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.0	.1	.4		.5	.3
Puerto Rican	.9	1.1	3.4	.6	.6	.6	.2	.5		.5	.3
Cuban	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2						
Other Hispanic	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5		.5	.2		.3	.2
Not of Hispanic origin	98.3	98.1	95.7	98.6	98.5	98.4	99.2	98.8		98.7	99.2
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN											
Occupied housing units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
White	83.0	82.8	51.9	89.3	89.1	78.4	94.3	83.2		78.2	87.1
Not of Hispanic origin	82.2	82.0	51.0	88.6	88.3	78.4	93.6	82.6		77.7	86.6

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

DELAWARE 3

Table 4. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER			
Occupied housing units	39 655	164 161	43 681
White	32 371	135 936	37 003
Black	6 484	24 394	6 138
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	274	271	305
American Indian	273	264	303
Eskimo	—	7	—
Aleut	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	274	1 929	117
Asian	267	1 906	113
Chinese	36	625	18
Filipino	76	190	18
Japanese	43	123	9
Asian Indian	58	548	21
Korean	34	219	11
Vietnamese	12	70	18
Cambodian	—	7	—
Hmong	—	—	—
Laotian	—	14	16
Thai	6	8	—
Other Asian	2	102	2
Pacific Islander	7	23	4
Hawaiian	7	23	2
Samoa	—	—	2
Guamanian	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—
Other race	252	1 631	118
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER			
Occupied housing units	39 655	164 161	43 681
Hispanic origin (of any race)	689	3 166	302
Mexican	177	353	137
Puerto Rican	359	1 729	88
Cuban	12	249	15
Other Hispanic	141	835	62
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	8	44	—
Central American	21	134	4
Costa Rican	—	8	—
Guatemalan	—	24	—
Honduran	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	13	9	—
Panamanian	8	64	2
Salvadoran	—	29	2
Other Central American	—	—	—
South American	39	249	25
Argentinean	7	50	—
Chilean	—	51	—
Colombian	18	96	5
Ecuadorian	—	7	—
Peruvian	4	17	—
Venezuelan	—	11	12
Other South American	10	17	8
All other Hispanic	73	408	33
Not of Hispanic origin	38 966	160 995	43 379
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER			
Occupied housing units	39 655	164 161	43 681
White	32 371	135 936	37 003
Hispanic origin	372	1 286	158
Not of Hispanic origin	31 999	134 650	36 845
Black	6 484	24 394	6 138
Hispanic origin	64	242	33
Not of Hispanic origin	6 420	24 152	6 105
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	274	271	305
Hispanic origin	5	30	—
Not of Hispanic origin	269	241	305
Asian or Pacific Islander	274	1 929	117
Hispanic origin	9	20	—
Not of Hispanic origin	265	1 909	117
Other race	252	1 631	118
Hispanic origin	239	1 588	111
Not of Hispanic origin	13	43	7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER			
Occupied housing units	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	81.6	82.8	84.7
Black	16.4	14.9	14.1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	.7	.2	.7
American Indian .....	.7	.2	.7
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	.7	1.2	.3
Asian .....	.7	1.2	.3
Pacific Islander	—	—	—
Other race .....	.6	1.0	.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER			
Occupied housing units	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.7	1.9	.7
Mexican .....	.4	.2	.3
Puerto Rican .....	.9	1.1	.2
Cuban	—	.2	—
Other Hispanic .....	.4	.5	.1
Not of Hispanic origin	98.3	98.1	99.3
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN			
Occupied housing units	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	81.6	82.8	84.7
Not of Hispanic origin	80.7	82.0	84.4

Table 5. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP	Claymont CDP	Dover city	Dover Base Housing CDP	Edgemoor CDP	Elsmere town	Georgetown town	Highland Acres CDP	Laurel town	Middletown town
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
White	5 459	3 928	9 862	1 247	2 485	2 381	1 252	1 123	1 226	1 417
Black	4 874	3 553	6 961	908	1 995	2 213	993	1 038	831	1 111
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	503	307	2 633	274	442	101	245	53	393	283
American Indian	—	14	80	5	7	—	14	—	—	—
Eskimo	—	14	80	5	7	—	14	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	75	44	123	7	24	15	—	32	—	—
Asian	75	44	123	7	24	15	—	32	—	—
Chinese	20	—	13	—	7	7	—	3	—	—
Filipino	13	16	29	7	—	—	—	4	—	—
Japanese	5	7	27	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Asian Indian	37	9	26	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Korean	—	12	20	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoaian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	7	10	65	53	17	52	—	—	2	23
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 459	3 928	9 862	1 247	2 485	2 381	1 252	1 123	1 226	1 417
Mexican	65	51	199	86	45	86	6	6	4	23
Puerto Rican	9	35	55	20	11	—	4	—	2	14
Cuban	29	—	97	42	19	64	—	2	2	9
Other Hispanic	23	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	4	16	47	18	15	16	2	4	—	—
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	4	4	—	8	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	8	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	8	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	14	6	15	8	—	3	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	7	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
All other Hispanic	4	8	19	8	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 394	3 877	9 663	1 161	2 440	2 295	1 246	1 117	1 222	1 394
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
White	5 459	3 928	9 862	1 247	2 485	2 381	1 252	1 123	1 226	1 417
Hispanic origin	4 874	3 553	6 961	908	1 995	2 213	993	1 038	831	1 111
Not of Hispanic origin	58	26	118	34	17	34	6	3	2	—
Black	4 816	3 527	6 843	874	1 978	2 179	987	1 035	829	1 111
Hispanic origin	503	307	2 633	274	442	101	245	53	393	283
Not of Hispanic origin	—	8	16	4	11	—	—	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	14	80	5	7	—	14	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	7	80	5	7	—	14	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	75	44	123	7	24	15	—	32	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	75	44	123	7	24	15	—	31	—	—
Other race	7	10	65	53	17	52	—	—	2	23
Hispanic origin	7	10	65	48	17	52	—	—	2	23
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
White	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	89.3	90.5	70.6	72.8	80.3	92.9	79.3	92.4	67.8	78.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9.2	7.8	26.7	22.0	17.8	4.2	19.6	4.7	32.1	20.0
American Indian	—	.4	.8	.4	.3	—	1.1	—	—	—
American Indian	—	.4	.8	.4	.3	—	1.1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.4	1.1	1.2	.6	1.0	.6	—	2.8	—	—
Asian	1.4	1.1	1.2	.6	1.0	.6	—	2.8	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	.1	.3	.7	4.3	.7	2.2	—	—	.2	1.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
Hispanic origin (of any race)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mexican	1.2	1.3	2.0	6.9	1.8	3.6	.5	.5	.3	1.6
Puerto Rican	.2	.9	.6	1.6	.4	—	.3	—	.2	1.0
Cuban	.5	—	1.0	3.4	.8	2.7	—	.2	.2	.6
Other Hispanic	.4	—	—	.5	—	.3	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	.1	.4	.5	1.4	.6	.7	.2	.4	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	98.8	98.7	98.0	93.1	98.2	96.4	99.5	99.5	99.7	98.4
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Occupied housing units										
White	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not of Hispanic origin	89.3	90.5	70.6	72.8	80.3	92.9	79.3	92.4	67.8	78.4
Not of Hispanic origin	88.2	89.8	69.4	70.1	79.6	91.5	78.8	92.2	67.6	78.4

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 5. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Milford city	Newark city	New Castle city	Pike Creek CDP	Seaford city	Smyrna town	Stanton CDP	Talleyville CDP	Wilmington city	Wilmington Manor CDP
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
White	2 362	7 469	1 882	4 465	2 231	1 777	1 954	2 277	28 556	3 100
Black	1 955	6 695	1 575	4 190	1 726	1 412	1 863	2 202	14 811	2 833
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	377	431	270	157	486	336	72	38	12 691	197
American Indian	6	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Eskimo	6	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	295	6	118	7	19	19	37	88	8
Asian	11	295	6	105	7	19	19	37	88	8
Chinese	6	117	—	26	—	—	—	22	8	8
Filipino	—	35	—	8	—	8	—	—	5	—
Japanese	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Asian Indian	5	59	6	46	—	11	13	15	27	—
Korean	—	7	—	15	—	—	6	—	33	—
Vietnamese	—	7	—	10	7	—	—	—	6	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	13	29	16	—	12	10	—	—	922	62
HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 362	7 469	1 882	4 465	2 231	1 777	1 954	2 277	28 556	3 100
Mexican	39	139	16	72	12	50	—	6	1 237	74
Puerto Rican	24	35	—	—	12	—	—	6	63	—
Cuban	15	28	9	—	—	28	—	—	979	56
Other Hispanic	—	3	7	24	—	—	—	—	53	5
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	73	—	48	—	22	—	—	142	13
Central American	—	40	—	9	—	—	—	—	21	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	10	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Salvadoran	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	9	—	23	—	—	—	—	38	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	—
Colombian	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	29	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Hispanic	—	24	—	16	—	22	—	—	83	13
Not of Hispanic origin	2 323	7 330	1 866	4 393	2 219	1 727	1 954	2 271	27 319	3 026
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
White	2 362	7 469	1 882	4 465	2 231	1 777	1 954	2 277	28 556	3 100
Hispanic origin	1 955	6 695	1 575	4 190	1 726	1 412	1 863	2 202	14 811	2 833
Not of Hispanic origin	18	77	—	72	—	14	—	—	254	12
Black	1 937	6 618	1 575	4 118	1 726	1 398	1 863	2 202	14 557	2 821
Hispanic origin	377	431	270	157	486	336	72	38	12 691	197
Not of Hispanic origin	8	29	—	—	—	18	—	—	69	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	369	402	270	157	486	318	72	38	12 622	197
Hispanic origin	6	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	19	15	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Hispanic origin	11	295	6	118	7	19	19	37	88	8
Not of Hispanic origin	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—
Other race	11	291	6	118	7	11	19	31	88	8
Hispanic origin	13	29	16	—	12	10	—	—	922	62
Not of Hispanic origin	13	29	16	—	12	10	—	—	909	62
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
White	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	82.8	89.6	83.7	93.8	77.4	79.5	95.3	96.7	51.9	91.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	16.0	5.8	14.3	3.5	21.8	18.9	3.7	1.7	44.4	6.4
American Indian	.3	.3	.8	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	.3	.3	.8	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Asian	.5	3.9	.3	2.6	.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	.3	.3
Pacific Islander	.5	3.9	.3	2.4	.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	.3	.3
Other race	.6	.4	.9	—	.5	.6	—	—	3.2	2.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units										
Hispanic origin (of any race)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mexican	1.7	1.9	.9	1.6	.5	2.8	—	.3	4.3	2.4
Puerto Rican	1.0	.5	—	—	.5	—	—	.3	.2	—
Cuban	.6	.4	.5	—	—	1.6	—	—	3.4	1.8
Other Hispanic	—	—	.4	.5	—	—	—	—	.2	.2
Not of Hispanic origin	98.3	98.1	99.1	98.4	99.5	97.2	100.0	99.7	95.7	97.6
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDERS WHITE, NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Occupied housing units										
White	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not of Hispanic origin	82.8	89.6	83.7	93.8	77.4	79.5	95.3	96.7	51.9	91.4
Not of Hispanic origin	82.0	88.6	83.7	92.2	77.4	78.7	95.3	96.7	51.0	91.0

Table 6. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent										Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built		Median year structure built	With a mortgage	Not mor- tga- ged	
								1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier				
The State -----	535 334	205 310	.3	.3	17.8	5.9	1.8	22.5	13.8	1966	778	202	509
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban -----	382 594	146 903	.2	.3	18.9	6.5	1.3	18.5	13.4	1963	806	212	522
Inside urbanized area -----	361 836	138 875	.2	.3	18.9	6.3	1.2	18.6	12.5	1964	812	214	530
Central place -----	48 464	21 772	.2	1.1	20.2	15.9	1.9	15.1	40.2	1950	780	196	489
Urban fringe -----	313 372	117 103	.1	.2	18.7	4.6	1.0	19.3	7.3	1965	816	217	539
Outside urbanized area -----	20 758	8 028	.5	.3	17.7	9.8	3.6	15.7	30.1	1956	638	188	387
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	20 758	8 028	.5	.3	17.7	9.8	3.6	15.7	30.1	1956	638	188	387
Rural -----	152 740	58 407	.5	.4	15.3	4.3	3.1	32.4	14.8	1973	683	184	415
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	12 859	5 431	.3	.3	17.6	8.6	3.0	18.5	34.8	1955	680	194	420
Place of less than 1,000 -----	9 638	4 013	.4	.2	15.3	6.5	3.3	21.3	34.7	1959	591	187	406
Other rural -----	130 243	48 963	.5	.5	15.0	3.6	3.1	34.9	11.0	1974	692	181	415
Rural farm -----	6 061	2 201	1.0	1.1	5.2	4.5	2.9	15.3	41.4	1950	730	205	358
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area -----	355 748	135 936	.1	.3	18.2	6.3	1.1	19.3	13.3	1964	827	216	537
In central city -----	30 299	14 811	.3	1.5	17.8	20.7	2.1	10.0	54.7	1940-	790	192	493
Not in central city -----	325 449	121 125	.1	.1	18.3	4.6	1.0	20.5	8.2	1965	829	219	543
Urban -----	299 040	112 000	.1	.1	18.6	4.7	1.0	19.6	7.5	1965	822	218	544
Inside urbanized area -----	296 139	110 889	.1	.1	18.6	4.6	1.0	19.5	7.3	1965	823	218	545
Outside urbanized area -----	2 901	1 111	—	—	17.4	9.5	1.9	32.0	24.6	1969	809	191	318
Rural -----	26 409	9 125	.1	.2	14.1	3.0	.8	31.1	17.2	1972	920	235	469
Outside metropolitan area -----	179 586	69 374	.5	.4	17.1	5.0	3.3	28.5	15.0	1971	653	181	423
Urban -----	53 255	20 092	.3	.3	21.1	6.3	2.7	18.4	16.3	1964	691	192	431
Inside urbanized area -----	35 398	13 175	.2	.2	22.9	4.4	2.1	21.2	8.6	1967	720	196	457
Outside urbanized area -----	17 857	6 917	.6	.4	17.8	9.9	3.9	13.1	31.0	1955	624	187	390
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	17 857	6 917	.6	.4	17.8	9.9	3.9	13.1	31.0	1955	624	187	390
Rural -----	126 331	49 282	.5	.5	15.5	4.5	3.5	32.7	14.4	1973	634	178	411
COUNTY													
Kent County -----	87 298	32 371	.4	.5	18.6	5.3	3.8	24.5	12.5	1970	673	187	427
New Castle County -----	355 748	135 936	.1	.3	18.2	6.3	1.1	19.3	13.3	1964	827	216	537
Sussex County -----	92 288	37 003	.5	.3	15.8	4.8	2.9	32.1	17.1	1972	632	179	416
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Brookside CDP -----	13 543	4 874	—	.1	15.1	3.3	.2	8.9	—	1965	714	211	540
Claymont CDP -----	8 694	3 553	.6	—	20.0	7.0	2.4	4.5	16.8	1956	727	201	475
Dover city -----	18 165	6 961	—	.1	25.4	5.6	1.7	25.9	9.4	1968	766	207	487
Dover Base Housing CDP -----	3 111	908	—	—	36.3	2.6	—	—	—	1958	—	—	416
Edgemoor CDP -----	4 493	1 995	.4	—	17.5	7.7	2.3	3.5	33.2	1946	716	199	586
Elsmere town -----	5 428	2 213	—	—	14.1	12.0	1.1	1.0	14.6	1949	647	196	435
Georgetown town -----	2 661	993	.2	.2	19.3	6.9	1.9	20.7	26.1	1958	651	166	364
Highland Acres CDP -----	2 821	1 038	—	1.0	12.0	2.4	.1	18.9	4.0	1971	870	191	448
Laurel town -----	2 050	831	—	—	14.8	21.5	6.5	9.1	57.9	1940-	555	182	363
Middletown town -----	2 901	1 111	—	—	17.4	9.5	1.9	32.0	24.6	1969	809	191	318
Milford city -----	4 874	1 955	.4	—	19.7	10.8	3.8	15.5	36.8	1951	581	195	398
Newark city -----	22 629	6 695	.1	.5	25.4	8.7	.7	11.7	12.4	1965	841	229	547
New Castle city -----	3 929	1 575	—	—	13.5	6.3	.9	5.1	52.1	1940-	691	198	471
Pike Creek CDP -----	9 395	4 190	—	—	27.5	2.7	.3	39.1	.2	1978	961	251	630
Seaford city -----	4 249	1 726	—	—	13.4	9.4	3.8	8.4	16.5	1955	629	194	387
Smyrna town -----	4 023	1 412	2.3	1.6	21.0	4.3	4.2	12.5	28.5	1962	756	192	398
Stanton CDP -----	4 673	1 863	—	—	10.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	4.1	1957	708	206	508
Talleyville CDP -----	6 061	2 202	—	—	12.7	3.5	.8	1.5	4.2	1961	880	230	536
Wilmington city -----	30 299	14 811	.3	1.5	17.8	20.7	2.1	10.0	54.7	1940-	790	192	493
Wilmington Manor CDP -----	7 811	2 833	—	—	12.8	4.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	1954	676	187	446

Table 7. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]			Percent									Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built		Median year structure built			Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)	
								1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier		With a mortgage	Not mor- tgaed		
The State -----	112 125	37 016	1.6	1.3	23.0	20.8	9.5	17.1	19.2	1963	606	189	448	
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban -----	89 462	30 029	.4	.7	25.1	22.8	8.1	15.4	20.4	1961	646	201	468	
Inside urbanized area -----	82 906	27 909	.5	.8	25.8	22.9	7.5	14.4	20.7	1960	662	202	481	
Central place -----	45 797	15 324	.6	.9	22.1	31.8	9.2	10.8	33.7	1950	588	201	420	
Urban fringe -----	37 109	12 585	.3	.6	30.2	12.0	5.4	18.7	4.9	1968	733	203	520	
Outside urbanized area -----	6 556	2 120	—	—	16.8	22.0	16.8	28.7	16.9	1970	457	196	269	
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	6 556	2 120	—	—	16.8	22.0	16.8	28.7	16.9	1970	457	196	269	
Rural -----	22 663	6 987	6.7	3.6	13.7	12.1	15.3	24.8	14.1	1971	449	164	319	
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	2 317	811	2.8	1.5	14.4	24.5	16.5	20.2	28.0	1958	450	178	282	
Place of less than 1,000 -----	1 216	395	2.3	2.3	22.0	12.2	15.7	14.9	33.7	1961	433	137	396	
Other rural -----	19 130	5 781	7.5	4.0	13.0	10.3	15.1	26.1	10.8	1972	453	161	327	
Rural farm -----	348	108	—	—	6.5	3.7	12.0	33.3	24.1	1967	450	225	321	
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Inside metropolitan area -----	72 531	24 394	.5	.7	24.9	23.5	7.5	14.6	22.8	1958	656	202	490	
In central city -----	37 314	12 691	.7	1.0	20.3	34.1	9.4	9.6	38.4	1946	570	202	416	
Not in central city -----	35 217	11 703	.4	.5	29.9	12.0	5.4	20.1	5.8	1968	741	203	527	
Urban -----	32 805	11 246	.3	.4	30.4	12.2	5.2	19.8	5.4	1968	744	209	527	
Inside urbanized area -----	31 936	10 963	.3	.4	31.0	12.4	5.1	19.0	5.0	1968	750	204	530	
Outside urbanized area -----	869	283	—	—	6.4	3.9	11.7	51.9	18.0	1980	484	297	310	
Rural -----	2 412	457	3.3	1.5	16.4	7.7	9.2	26.0	17.1	1969	675	189	475	
Outside metropolitan area -----	39 594	12 622	3.7	2.3	19.2	15.5	13.4	22.0	12.4	1970	498	170	347	
Urban -----	19 343	6 092	.2	.7	25.3	18.9	11.0	19.2	10.8	1968	599	193	376	
Inside urbanized area -----	13 656	4 255	.3	1.0	28.3	16.3	8.1	16.6	8.2	1968	694	197	426	
Outside urbanized area -----	5 687	1 837	—	—	18.5	24.8	17.6	25.1	16.8	1969	439	189	262	
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	5 687	1 837	—	—	18.5	24.8	17.6	25.1	16.8	1969	439	189	262	
Rural -----	20 251	6 530	6.9	3.8	13.5	12.4	15.7	24.7	13.9	1971	432	160	312	
COUNTY														
Kent County -----	20 633	6 484	1.0	1.1	24.8	16.5	10.3	19.9	10.7	1969	635	185	402	
New Castle County -----	72 531	24 394	.5	.7	24.9	23.5	7.5	14.6	22.8	1958	656	202	490	
Sussex County -----	18 961	6 138	6.5	3.5	13.3	14.5	16.7	24.2	14.3	1971	393	162	285	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookside CDP -----	1 492	503	—	—	29.6	18.9	13.7	6.6	3.0	1971	848	275	477	
Dover city -----	8 483	2 633	.2	.6	30.8	20.7	8.3	16.4	10.9	1967	779	198	438	
Edgemoor CDP -----	1 189	442	2.0	—	33.9	23.5	9.3	5.0	6.1	1962	738	275	536	
Georgetown town -----	1 011	245	—	—	31.8	14.7	12.2	43.3	18.4	1976	347	138	174	
Laurel town -----	1 186	393	—	—	12.7	27.5	16.3	21.1	19.3	1968	377	147	186	
Milford city -----	1 127	377	—	—	8.5	22.5	19.1	14.6	22.8	1966	519	188	280	
Newark city -----	1 345	431	1.6	—	46.4	12.5	7.4	16.2	13.2	1965	984	193	457	
Seafood city -----	1 299	486	—	—	22.2	35.4	27.4	27.0	4.5	1972	396	198	244	
Smyrna town -----	1 064	336	—	—	21.1	16.4	7.1	25.6	23.5	1966	558	219	401	
Wilmington city -----	37 314	12 691	.7	1.0	20.3	34.1	9.4	9.6	38.4	1946	570	202	416	

Table 8. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent										Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built		Median year structure built	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
								1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier				
The State -----	2 199	850	.2	.2	17.6	10.4	6.9	18.1	16.1	1963	631	184	449
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban -----	939	373	--	--	28.7	11.5	5.6	17.4	18.5	1961	760	161	502
Inside urbanized area -----	879	353	--	--	30.3	12.2	2.0	18.4	15.6	1961	760	142	502
Central place -----	228	124	--	--	33.9	19.4	5.6	22.6	30.6	1962	792	175	525
Urban fringe -----	651	229	--	--	28.4	8.3	--	16.2	7.4	1961	696	125	424
Outside urbanized area -----	60	20	--	--	--	--	70.0	--	70.0	1940--	--	225	--
Place of 10,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	60	20	--	--	--	--	70.0	--	70.0	1940--	--	225	--
Rural -----	1 260	477	.4	.4	9.0	9.4	8.0	18.7	14.3	1966	558	189	398
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	30	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1973	--	--	--
Place of less than 1,000 -----	93	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	87.5	1940--	608	100--	263
Other rural -----	1 137	454	.4	.4	9.5	9.9	7.0	19.6	11.9	1966	557	190	431
Rural farm -----	56	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1947	--	175	--
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area -----	750	271	--	--	25.5	10.3	--	15.5	21.4	1957	756	125	426
In central city -----	90	44	--	--	20.5	20.5	--	--	86.4	1940--	648	--	349
Not in central city -----	660	227	--	--	26.4	8.4	--	18.5	8.8	1961	758	125	427
Urban -----	571	218	--	--	27.5	8.7	--	17.0	7.3	1961	753	125	427
Inside urbanized area -----	571	218	--	--	27.5	8.7	--	17.0	7.3	1961	753	125	427
Outside urbanized area -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural -----	89	9	--	--	--	--	--	55.6	44.4	1985	775	--	--
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 449	579	.3	.3	14.0	10.4	10.2	19.3	13.6	1966	567	190	475
Urban -----	278	111	--	--	34.2	13.5	18.9	25.2	13.5	1969	983	196	533
Inside urbanized area -----	218	91	--	--	41.8	16.5	7.7	30.8	1.1	1973	983	175	533
Outside urbanized area -----	60	20	--	--	--	--	70.0	--	70.0	1940--	--	225	--
Place of 10,000 or more -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	60	20	--	--	--	--	70.0	--	70.0	1940--	--	225	--
Rural -----	1 171	468	.4	.4	9.2	9.6	8.1	17.9	13.7	1966	550	189	398

Table 9. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent								Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)	
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built		With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged		
								1980 to March 1990					1939 or earlier
The State -----	8 770	2 320	—	.2	37.1	3.6	.6	28.1	4.4	1973	1 123	229	515
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban -----	7 561	2 105	—	.2	37.3	4.0	.4	25.4	4.2	1973	1 094	229	518
Inside urbanized area -----	7 375	2 068	—	.2	37.5	4.1	.4	25.3	3.9	1973	1 108	229	519
Central place -----	808	211	—	—	35.1	11.4	3.8	18.0	13.7	1967	1 076	185	456
Urban fringe -----	6 567	1 857	—	.3	37.7	3.2	—	26.2	2.8	1973	1 112	234	526
Outside urbanized area -----	186	37	—	—	29.7	—	—	29.7	21.6	1973	570	—	213
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	186	37	—	—	29.7	—	—	29.7	21.6	1973	570	—	213
Rural -----	1 209	215	—	—	34.4	—	2.3	54.4	5.6	1981	1 653	200	394
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	141	17	—	—	11.8	—	29.4	58.8	17.6	1981	750	—	592
Place of less than 1,000 -----	73	17	—	—	76.5	—	—	—	—	1940—	975	—	446
Other rural -----	995	181	—	—	32.6	—	—	59.1	—	1982	1 736	200	340
Rural farm -----	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area -----	6 803	1 929	—	.3	38.7	4.1	.4	28.3	3.8	1973	1 160	247	525
In central city -----	332	88	—	—	25.0	22.7	9.1	22.7	33.0	1959	1 089	500+	391
Not in central city -----	6 471	1 841	—	.3	39.3	3.3	—	28.6	2.4	1974	1 162	244	527
Urban -----	6 124	1 776	—	.3	38.5	3.4	—	26.6	2.5	1973	1 132	237	527
Inside urbanized area -----	6 124	1 776	—	.3	38.5	3.4	—	26.6	2.5	1973	1 132	237	527
Outside urbanized area -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural -----	347	65	—	—	63.1	—	—	81.5	—	1989	2 000+	275	—
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 967	391	—	—	29.2	1.0	1.3	27.1	6.9	1974	749	170	398
Urban -----	1 105	241	—	—	33.6	1.7	—	17.4	6.2	1971	700	182	451
Inside urbanized area -----	919	204	—	—	34.3	2.0	—	15.2	3.4	1971	736	182	456
Outside urbanized area -----	186	37	—	—	29.7	—	—	29.7	21.6	1973	570	—	213
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	186	37	—	—	29.7	—	—	29.7	21.6	1973	570	—	213
Rural -----	862	150	—	—	22.0	—	3.3	42.7	8.0	1978	1 125	136	394
COUNTY													
Kent County -----	1 356	274	—	—	35.8	1.5	—	23.4	6.6	1972	720	192	382
New Castle County -----	6 803	1 929	—	.3	38.7	4.1	.4	28.3	3.8	1973	1 160	247	525

Table 10. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Percent									Median year structure built	Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built			With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
								1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier				
The State -----	15 151	4 157	1.1	1.7	36.0	14.8	11.2	20.1	19.1	1964	753	194	500
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban -----	12 925	3 634	1.0	1.7	36.6	15.4	10.0	18.7	19.8	1963	768	194	503
Inside urbanized area -----	12 344	3 500	1.1	1.7	37.2	15.0	8.9	18.9	19.5	1962	764	196	504
Central place -----	5 668	1 436	1.9	2.9	35.6	23.1	15.0	19.2	39.7	1952	630	186	482
Urban fringe -----	6 676	2 064	.4	.9	38.3	9.3	4.6	18.7	5.5	1966	826	206	515
Outside urbanized area -----	581	134	—	—	20.9	26.9	41.0	14.2	27.6	1966	1 057	140	380
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	581	134	—	—	20.9	26.9	41.0	14.2	27.6	1966	1 057	140	380
Rural -----	2 226	523	1.9	1.9	31.7	10.5	19.5	29.4	14.1	1973	592	225	405
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	256	68	—	—	29.4	17.6	33.8	14.7	27.9	1963	615	125	359
Place of less than 1,000 -----	138	35	—	—	37.1	14.3	14.3	20.0	28.6	1959	433	175	475
Other rural -----	1 832	420	2.4	2.4	31.7	9.0	17.6	32.6	10.7	1975	590	263	433
Rural farm -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area -----	11 076	3 166	1.1	1.9	36.5	16.1	9.2	19.0	21.4	1962	773	196	510
In central city -----	4 809	1 237	2.3	3.4	33.2	25.8	16.3	15.6	45.5	1945	614	186	482
Not in central city -----	6 267	1 929	.4	.9	38.7	9.9	4.6	21.3	5.9	1967	840	206	523
Urban -----	5 809	1 851	.4	.9	38.5	10.1	4.8	20.3	5.2	1967	833	201	522
Inside urbanized area -----	5 738	1 828	.4	.9	38.7	10.2	4.8	20.3	5.3	1967	833	201	522
Outside urbanized area -----	71	23	—	—	21.7	—	—	17.4	—	1975	—	—	—
Rural -----	458	78	—	—	42.3	5.1	—	44.9	21.8	1978	1 069	425	684
Outside metropolitan area -----	4 075	991	1.2	1.2	34.2	10.6	17.9	23.4	11.8	1970	623	160	436
Urban -----	2 307	546	.4	.4	37.7	9.9	13.7	20.7	11.0	1967	791	183	450
Inside urbanized area -----	1 797	435	.5	.5	42.1	4.1	4.6	22.5	5.3	1969	763	475	454
Outside urbanized area -----	510	111	—	—	20.7	32.4	49.5	13.5	33.3	1964	1 057	140	380
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	510	111	—	—	20.7	32.4	49.5	13.5	33.3	1964	1 057	140	380
Rural -----	1 768	445	2.2	2.2	29.9	11.5	22.9	26.7	12.8	1973	393	146	385
COUNTY													
Kent County -----	2 854	689	.3	.3	32.8	8.6	12.2	20.3	11.2	1969	625	269	435
New Castle County -----	11 076	3 166	1.1	1.9	36.5	16.1	9.2	19.0	21.4	1962	773	196	510
Sussex County -----	1 221	302	3.3	3.3	37.4	15.2	30.8	30.5	13.2	1972	606	129	438
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Wilmington city -----	4 809	1 237	2.3	3.4	33.2	25.8	16.3	15.6	45.5	1945	614	186	482

Table 11. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]			Percent							Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, median gross rent (dollars)	
	All persons	Occupied housing units	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Householder moved into unit 1989 to March 1990	No vehicle available	No tele- phone in unit	Year structure built		Median year structure built	With a mortgage		Not mort- gaged
								1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier				
The State -----	529 024	203 494	.3	.3	17.7	5.8	1.8	22.4	13.8	1966	778	202	509
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE													
Urban -----	377 397	145 411	.2	.3	18.7	6.5	1.3	18.4	13.4	1963	806	212	522
Inside urbanized area -----	356 871	137 423	.2	.3	18.8	6.3	1.2	18.6	12.5	1964	812	214	530
Central place -----	47 090	21 400	.2	1.1	20.0	15.9	1.9	14.9	40.3	1950	782	196	486
Urban fringe -----	309 781	116 023	.1	.2	18.5	4.5	1.1	19.3	7.3	1965	816	217	539
Outside urbanized area -----	20 526	7 988	.5	.3	17.7	9.8	3.5	15.6	30.2	1956	636	188	388
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	20 526	7 988	.5	.3	17.7	9.8	3.5	15.6	30.2	1956	636	188	388
Rural -----	151 627	58 083	.5	.4	15.2	4.2	3.1	32.4	14.8	1973	684	184	414
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	12 743	5 393	.3	.3	17.5	8.5	2.9	18.6	34.8	1955	685	194	422
Place of less than 1,000 -----	9 559	3 996	.4	.2	15.2	6.5	3.2	21.4	34.7	1959	591	187	406
Other rural -----	129 325	48 694	.5	.5	15.0	3.6	3.1	34.9	11.0	1974	693	181	414
Rural farm -----	6 061	2 201	1.0	1.1	5.2	4.5	2.9	15.3	41.4	1950	730	205	358
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA													
Inside metropolitan area -----	351 436	134 650	.1	.3	18.1	6.3	1.1	19.3	13.3	1964	827	216	537
In central city -----	29 404	14 557	.3	1.5	17.6	20.8	2.0	9.7	54.7	1940—	793	193	486
Not in central city -----	322 032	120 093	.1	.2	18.1	4.5	1.0	20.5	8.2	1965	829	219	542
Urban -----	295 841	111 029	.1	.1	18.5	4.6	1.0	19.6	7.5	1965	822	218	543
Inside urbanized area -----	292 961	109 918	.1	.1	18.5	4.6	1.0	19.5	7.3	1965	822	218	544
Outside urbanized area -----	2 880	1 111	—	—	17.4	9.5	1.9	32.0	24.6	1969	809	191	318
Rural -----	26 191	9 064	.1	.2	13.9	3.0	.8	31.0	17.1	1972	919	235	464
Outside metropolitan area -----	177 588	68 844	.5	.4	17.0	5.0	3.2	28.6	15.0	1971	653	181	423
Urban -----	152 152	19 825	.3	.3	20.8	6.3	2.7	18.4	16.4	1964	691	192	431
Inside urbanized area -----	34 506	12 948	.2	.2	22.4	4.5	2.1	21.2	8.6	1967	721	196	458
Outside urbanized area -----	17 646	6 877	.6	.4	17.7	9.8	3.7	13.0	31.1	1955	623	188	391
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	17 646	6 877	.6	.4	17.7	9.8	3.7	13.0	31.1	1955	623	188	391
Rural -----	125 436	49 019	.5	.5	15.5	4.5	3.5	32.7	14.4	1973	635	178	411
COUNTY													
Kent County -----	85 829	31 999	.4	.5	18.4	5.3	3.8	24.5	12.6	1970	674	187	427
New Castle County -----	351 436	134 650	.1	.3	18.1	6.3	1.1	19.3	13.3	1964	827	216	537
Sussex County -----	91 759	36 845	.5	.3	15.8	4.7	2.8	32.1	17.1	1972	633	179	415
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Brookside CDP -----	13 346	4 816	—	.1	15.1	3.3	.2	8.9	—	1965	714	211	542
Claymont CDP -----	8 603	3 527	.6	—	19.8	7.1	2.4	4.5	16.9	1956	726	201	477
Dover city -----	17 686	6 843	—	.1	24.9	5.7	1.7	25.8	9.5	1968	768	207	486
Dover Base Housing CDP -----	2 951	874	—	—	35.5	2.7	—	—	—	1957	—	—	411
Edgemoor CDP -----	4 375	1 978	.4	—	17.7	7.8	2.3	3.5	33.5	1946	713	199	584
Elsmere town -----	5 357	2 179	—	—	14.0	11.9	1.1	.8	14.8	1949	650	195	437
Georgetown town -----	2 641	987	.2	.2	19.5	7.0	1.9	20.9	26.2	1958	652	166	364
Highland Acres CDP -----	2 807	1 035	—	1.0	12.1	2.4	.1	18.9	4.1	1971	867	191	448
Laurel town -----	2 023	829	—	—	14.6	21.4	6.3	8.9	58.0	1940—	555	182	364
Middletown town -----	2 880	1 111	—	—	17.4	9.5	1.9	32.0	24.6	1969	809	191	318
Milford city -----	4 793	1 937	.4	—	19.5	10.5	3.1	15.6	36.8	1951	581	195	400
Newark city -----	22 391	6 618	.1	.5	25.4	8.5	.7	11.5	12.2	1965	838	229	547
New Castle city -----	3 907	1 575	—	—	13.5	6.3	.9	5.1	52.1	1940—	691	198	471
Pike Creek CDP -----	9 229	4 118	—	—	27.6	2.8	.3	39.1	.2	1978	961	251	629
Seaford city -----	4 249	1 726	—	—	13.4	9.4	3.8	8.4	16.5	1955	629	194	387
Smyrna town -----	3 940	1 398	2.3	1.6	21.2	4.4	4.2	11.9	28.6	1962	749	193	398
Stanton CDP -----	4 651	1 863	—	—	10.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	4.1	1957	708	206	508
Talleyville CDP -----	6 054	2 202	—	—	12.7	3.5	.8	1.5	4.2	1961	880	230	536
Wilmington city -----	29 404	14 557	.3	1.5	17.6	20.8	2.0	9.7	54.7	1940—	793	193	486
Wilmington Manor CDP -----	7 763	2 821	—	—	12.9	4.4	2.3	1.0	2.1	1954	677	187	446

Table 12. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householders for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	Urban					Rural					
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	Rural farm
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	247 497	181 232	170 967	38 418	132 549	—	10 265	66 265	6 294	4 450	2 328
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas.....	75 467	72 668	71 030	17 937	53 093	—	1 638	2 799	591	257	56
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	16 936	6 377	5 619	860	4 759	—	758	10 559	681	643	350
Electricity.....	54 071	36 885	34 033	6 348	27 685	—	2 852	17 186	2 034	1 247	419
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	95 211	63 278	58 441	12 891	45 550	—	4 837	31 933	2 828	2 131	1 141
Coal or coke.....	437	256	256	36	220	—	—	181	12	8	22
Wood.....	4 258	855	719	76	643	—	136	3 403	114	154	327
Solar energy.....	82	48	45	13	32	—	3	34	—	3	—
Other fuel.....	581	495	478	160	318	—	17	86	18	7	13
No fuel used.....	454	370	346	97	249	—	24	84	16	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None.....	20 299	16 908	15 644	8 648	6 996	—	1 264	3 391	667	312	102
1.....	80 386	61 571	57 703	16 164	41 539	—	3 868	18 815	2 241	1 563	366
2.....	101 589	73 448	69 888	10 156	59 732	—	3 560	28 141	2 278	1 766	904
3.....	32 681	21 576	20 466	2 663	17 803	—	1 110	11 105	822	555	548
4.....	9 323	5 868	5 567	589	4 978	—	301	3 455	193	196	265
5 or more.....	3 219	1 861	1 699	198	1 501	—	162	1 358	93	58	143
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	173 874	118 832	112 617	20 511	92 106	—	6 215	55 042	4 381	3 393	2 051
1989 to March 1990.....	17 540	11 653	11 290	1 921	9 369	—	363	5 887	402	264	85
1985 to 1988.....	45 112	29 936	28 365	4 313	24 052	—	1 571	15 176	903	759	229
1980 to 1984.....	26 222	16 869	16 014	2 913	13 101	—	855	9 353	606	557	288
1970 to 1979.....	37 106	24 417	23 131	4 582	18 549	—	1 286	12 689	1 018	810	474
1960 to 1969.....	24 564	19 079	18 176	3 121	15 055	—	903	5 485	460	432	309
1959 or earlier.....	23 330	16 878	15 641	3 661	11 980	—	1 237	6 452	992	571	666
Renter-occupied housing units	73 623	62 400	58 350	17 907	40 443	—	4 050	11 223	1 913	1 057	277
1989 to March 1990.....	29 387	25 197	23 752	6 353	17 399	—	1 445	4 190	683	453	36
1985 to 1988.....	28 026	24 038	22 398	6 693	15 705	—	1 640	3 988	777	337	64
1980 to 1984.....	9 255	7 781	7 216	2 591	4 625	—	565	1 474	233	120	89
1970 to 1979.....	4 975	4 049	3 781	1 695	2 086	—	268	926	134	94	40
1960 to 1969.....	1 183	848	740	292	448	—	108	335	38	36	31
1959 or earlier.....	797	487	463	283	180	—	24	310	48	17	17
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	173 874	118 832	112 617	20 511	92 106	—	6 215	55 042	4 381	3 393	2 051
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	571	214	188	52	136	—	26	357	14	18	14
1.00 or less.....	538	207	181	52	129	—	26	331	14	18	14
1.01 or more.....	33	7	7	—	7	—	—	26	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	73 623	62 400	58 350	17 907	40 443	—	4 050	11 223	1 913	1 057	277
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	589	202	186	113	73	—	16	387	23	7	7
1.00 or less.....	474	176	160	94	66	—	16	298	19	5	7
1.01 or more.....	115	26	26	19	7	—	—	89	4	2	—
TELEPHONE IN UNIT											
Telephone in unit.....	239 813	176 523	166 942	36 378	130 564	—	9 581	63 290	5 979	4 251	2 252
No telephone in unit.....	7 684	4 709	4 025	2 040	1 985	—	684	2 975	315	199	76
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	52 771	36 798	33 813	9 755	24 058	—	2 985	15 973	2 091	1 402	652
Owner occupied.....	41 959	27 436	25 284	6 185	19 099	—	2 152	14 523	1 699	1 277	618
1-person households.....	22 895	16 633	15 124	5 503	9 621	—	1 509	6 262	1 075	567	214
Built 1939 or earlier.....	10 933	7 561	6 679	3 959	2 720	—	882	3 372	781	506	318
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars).....	27 197	27 907	28 639	22 614	31 082	—	19 615	25 562	21 870	23 053	30 543
Female householder, no husband present.....	22 971	17 104	15 613	5 963	9 650	—	1 491	5 867	1 079	571	173
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	362	111	77	5	72	—	34	251	14	7	7
No vehicle available.....	9 797	7 989	7 342	3 739	3 603	—	647	1 808	422	182	53
No telephone in unit.....	807	343	258	186	72	—	85	464	39	10	19
1-person households.....	520	249	197	155	42	—	52	271	23	10	7
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	8 652	4 606	4 140	1 501	2 639	—	466	4 046	303	281	119
Married-couple families.....	2 196	1 007	954	233	721	—	53	1 189	70	67	73
With own children under 18 years.....	858	397	380	68	312	—	17	461	28	19	47
Families with female householder.....	1 629	1 007	913	394	519	—	94	622	14	58	—
With own children under 18 years.....	833	451	432	158	274	—	19	382	5	43	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	3 959	2 199	1 935	802	1 133	—	264	1 760	177	123	40
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 661	1 309	1 238	372	866	—	71	1 352	75	80	71
With public assistance income.....	1 186	627	556	249	307	—	71	559	32	41	12
With Social Security income.....	4 161	2 156	1 851	777	1 074	—	305	2 005	196	162	49
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars).....	3 512	3 567	3 607	3 431	3 707	—	3 210	3 450	3 133	3 419	4 744
Built 1939 or earlier.....	1 933	1 342	1 152	833	319	—	190	591	93	93	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	126	31	7	—	7	—	24	95	—	2	—
No vehicle available.....	2 076	1 300	1 164	672	492	—	136	776	87	57	42
No telephone in unit.....	543	147	128	78	50	—	19	396	19	15	34
1.01 or more persons per room.....	408	137	122	37	85	—	15	271	11	6	24
Renter-occupied housing units	13 455	11 012	9 805	4 580	5 225	—	1 207	2 443	441	191	53
Married-couple families.....	1 602	1 145	1 031	450	581	—	114	457	34	26	30
With own children under 18 years.....	1 076	750	674	280	394	—	76	326	26	21	25
Families with female householder.....	4 749	3 889	3 423	1 915	1 508	—	466	860	156	67	—
With own children under 18 years.....	4 197	3 466	3 037	1 663	1 374	—	429	731	145	51	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	2 575	2 105	1 962	784	859	—	359	470	133	35	14
Householder worked in 1989.....	6 517	5 372	4 934	1 791	3 143	—	438	1 145	143	95	26
With public assistance income.....	4 308	3 435	2 862	1 825	1 037	—	573	873	237	45	7
With Social Security income.....	2 847	2 266	1 873	1 117	756	—	393	581	133	34	9
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars).....	4 093	4 070	4 086	4 120	4 057	—	3 936	4 197	3 676	4 366	8 109
Built 1939 or earlier.....	2 126	1 622	1 463	1 062	401	—	159	504	91	55	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	244	63	55	55	—	—	8	181	23	5	7
No vehicle available.....	5 667	4 969	4 377	2 949	1 428	—	592	698	196	49	9
No telephone in unit.....	2 403	1 757	1 410	982	428	—	347	646	133	47	12
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 019	777	697	414	283	—	80	242	35	21	—

Table 15. Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural				Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units	247 497	181 232	170 967	38 418	132 549	—	10 265	66 265	6 294	4 450	2 328
Median income (dollars)	34 272	35 913	36 605	27 003	39 377	—	24 709	30 088	26 194	26 366	34 327
Owner occupied	173 874	118 832	112 817	20 511	92 106	—	6 215	55 042	4 381	3 393	2 051
Median income (dollars)	40 175	43 898	44 758	36 359	46 492	—	30 824	32 273	31 376	27 936	36 015
Renter occupied	73 623	62 400	58 350	17 907	40 443	—	4 050	11 223	1 913	1 057	277
Median income (dollars)	23 329	23 932	24 495	19 039	26 654	—	16 212	20 647	18 062	21 113	25 588
Specified owner-occupied housing units	139 059	105 258	99 865	17 930	81 935	—	5 393	33 801	3 794	2 574	334
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	93 778	74 274	71 509	11 459	60 050	—	2 765	19 504	1 762	1 288	186
Less than \$200	617	394	386	111	275	—	8	223	30	12	9
\$200 to \$299	3 680	2 989	2 806	641	2 165	—	183	691	63	62	14
\$300 to \$399	6 895	5 084	4 760	993	3 767	—	324	1 811	202	168	10
\$400 to \$499	8 746	6 112	5 760	1 096	4 664	—	352	2 634	255	211	46
\$500 to \$599	9 762	7 022	6 499	1 372	5 127	—	523	2 740	219	240	7
\$600 to \$699	10 522	8 015	7 652	1 448	6 204	—	363	2 507	200	211	21
\$700 to \$799	10 618	8 442	8 199	1 257	6 942	—	243	2 176	254	135	5
\$800 to \$899	9 482	7 964	7 774	1 291	6 483	—	190	1 518	118	72	3
\$900 to \$999	7 618	6 433	6 335	876	5 459	—	98	1 185	126	50	11
\$1,000 to \$1,249	12 270	10 673	10 356	1 362	8 994	—	317	1 597	113	65	20
\$1,250 to \$1,499	6 198	5 271	5 194	487	4 707	—	77	927	74	33	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5 030	4 218	4 135	317	3 818	—	83	812	41	21	12
\$2,000 or more	2 340	1 657	1 653	208	1 445	—	4	683	67	8	11
Median (dollars)	763	789	796	706	813	—	598	665	643	576	667
Mean (dollars)	848	862	869	771	888	—	682	795	763	637	867
Not mortgaged	45 281	30 984	28 356	6 471	21 885	—	2 628	14 297	2 032	1 286	148
Less than \$100	1 674	958	823	309	514	—	135	716	54	71	—
\$100 to \$199	20 947	12 819	11 451	3 018	8 433	—	1 368	8 128	1 066	701	68
\$200 to \$299	16 872	12 741	11 873	2 360	9 513	—	868	4 131	679	380	51
\$300 to \$399	4 023	3 187	3 009	484	2 525	—	178	836	159	102	20
\$400 to \$499	1 100	811	761	184	577	—	50	289	46	24	—
\$500 or more	665	468	439	116	323	—	29	197	28	8	9
Median (dollars)	200	211	213	198	216	—	189	182	192	185	206
Mean (dollars)	216	224	226	216	230	—	201	197	209	199	230
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
With a mortgage	93 778	74 274	71 509	11 459	60 050	—	2 765	19 504	1 762	1 288	186
Less than 10 percent	10 346	8 315	8 044	1 216	6 828	—	271	2 031	231	111	21
10 to 14 percent	16 840	13 223	12 754	2 139	10 615	—	469	3 617	321	239	37
15 to 19 percent	20 697	16 035	15 404	2 459	12 945	—	631	4 662	349	306	51
20 to 24 percent	17 192	13 736	13 165	1 971	11 194	—	571	3 456	284	230	5
25 to 29 percent	11 314	9 381	9 122	1 236	7 886	—	259	1 933	171	125	17
30 to 34 percent	6 463	5 186	5 016	805	4 211	—	170	1 277	114	87	9
35 percent or more	10 635	8 190	7 823	1 597	6 226	—	367	2 445	284	190	46
Not computed	291	208	181	36	145	—	27	83	8	—	—
Median	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	—	20.0	19.4	19.7	19.8	18.4
Not mortgaged	45 281	30 984	28 356	6 471	21 885	—	2 628	14 297	2 032	1 286	148
Less than 10 percent	24 473	16 918	15 750	2 736	13 014	—	1 168	7 555	830	593	75
10 to 14 percent	8 784	5 979	5 455	1 439	4 016	—	524	2 805	444	285	17
15 to 19 percent	4 089	2 780	2 490	593	1 897	—	290	1 309	211	177	29
20 to 24 percent	2 256	1 508	1 360	490	870	—	148	748	187	116	—
25 to 29 percent	1 589	1 066	921	307	614	—	145	523	84	63	21
30 to 34 percent	911	543	474	160	314	—	69	368	87	58	6
35 percent or more	2 857	1 978	1 711	669	1 042	—	267	879	173	86	—
Not computed	322	212	195	77	118	—	17	110	16	8	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.6	10.0-	—	11.3	10.0-	12.0	10.8	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	72 176	62 019	57 995	17 774	40 221	—	4 024	10 157	1 910	1 051	100
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	1 406	1 265	1 091	755	336	—	174	141	42	3	—
\$100 to \$149	2 685	2 371	1 898	1 317	581	—	473	314	102	8	—
\$150 to \$199	1 933	1 568	1 330	792	538	—	238	365	76	31	16
\$200 to \$249	2 060	1 357	1 173	687	486	—	184	703	183	48	2
\$250 to \$299	2 364	1 734	1 407	798	609	—	327	630	145	61	6
\$300 to \$349	3 681	2 490	1 980	1 027	953	—	510	1 191	183	166	8
\$350 to \$399	5 035	3 739	3 226	1 270	1 956	—	513	1 296	217	136	18
\$400 to \$449	7 428	6 320	5 837	1 774	4 063	—	483	1 108	205	110	—
\$450 to \$499	8 600	7 665	7 297	1 818	5 479	—	368	935	222	126	2
\$500 to \$549	9 129	8 544	8 352	1 982	6 370	—	192	585	108	71	13
\$550 to \$599	6 872	6 331	6 129	1 236	4 893	—	202	541	123	61	—
\$600 to \$649	4 887	4 521	4 446	1 283	3 163	—	75	366	83	48	—
\$650 to \$699	3 442	3 160	3 098	690	2 408	—	62	282	37	25	9
\$700 to \$749	2 533	2 405	2 383	499	1 884	—	22	128	7	—	—
\$750 to \$999	4 673	4 417	4 376	1 167	3 209	—	41	256	33	9	—
\$1,000 or more	2 051	1 953	1 938	288	1 650	—	15	98	25	12	—
No cash rent	3 397	2 179	2 034	391	1 643	—	145	1 218	119	129	26
Median (dollars)	496	508	516	458	534	—	354	394	388	404	357
Mean (dollars)	501	514	526	451	559	—	349	414	396	424	373

Table 18. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	37 016	30 029	27 909	15 324	12 585	—	2 120	6 987	811	395	108
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	13 009	12 153	6 653	5 500	—	856	4 977	451	257	77
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	17 020	15 756	8 671	7 085	—	1 264	2 010	360	138	31
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	13 009	12 153	6 653	5 500	—	856	4 977	451	257	77
1989 to March 1990	457	291	276	72	204	—	15	166	11	2	—
1985 to 1988	1 356	784	703	120	583	—	81	572	13	19	20
1980 to 1984	968	543	501	156	345	—	42	425	12	19	3
1970 to 1979	3 214	1 667	1 502	322	1 180	—	165	1 547	78	71	9
1960 to 1969	2 878	1 965	1 799	573	1 226	—	166	913	42	25	10
1950 to 1959	2 833	2 395	2 239	920	1 319	—	156	438	56	29	—
1940 to 1949	2 024	1 731	1 669	1 328	341	—	62	293	64	5	9
1939 or earlier	4 256	3 633	3 464	3 162	302	—	169	623	175	87	26
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	17 020	15 756	8 671	7 085	—	1 264	2 010	360	138	31
1989 to March 1990	326	243	228	107	121	—	15	83	22	—	—
1985 to 1988	1 410	1 239	1 144	552	592	—	95	171	42	11	—
1980 to 1984	1 831	1 518	1 158	645	513	—	360	313	64	8	13
1970 to 1979	3 998	3 567	3 264	1 080	2 184	—	303	431	65	28	4
1960 to 1969	3 788	3 507	3 359	1 554	1 805	—	148	281	32	18	5
1950 to 1959	2 881	2 607	2 501	1 561	940	—	106	274	67	14	9
1940 to 1949	1 930	1 837	1 790	1 173	617	—	47	93	16	13	—
1939 or earlier	2 866	2 502	2 312	1 999	313	—	190	364	52	46	—
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	13 009	12 153	6 653	5 500	—	856	4 977	451	257	77
None	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
1	440	343	324	226	98	—	19	97	—	8	—
2	3 218	1 718	1 543	718	825	—	175	1 500	112	63	4
3	10 628	7 798	7 369	4 237	3 132	—	429	2 830	259	153	49
4	3 086	2 625	2 456	1 121	1 335	—	169	461	72	21	24
5 or more	609	525	461	351	110	—	64	84	8	12	—
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	17 020	15 756	8 671	7 085	—	1 264	2 010	360	138	31
None	670	644	638	517	121	—	6	26	8	2	—
1	4 508	4 141	3 911	2 502	1 409	—	230	367	98	37	5
2	8 469	7 531	6 872	3 010	3 862	—	659	938	141	43	13
3	4 465	3 879	3 577	2 103	1 474	—	302	586	90	52	13
4	777	695	640	421	219	—	55	82	20	4	—
5 or more	141	130	118	118	—	—	12	11	3	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	31 204	29 411	27 393	15 285	12 108	—	2 018	1 793	749	269	8
Individual drilled well	4 972	456	360	39	321	—	96	4 516	59	115	74
Individual dug well	694	123	117	—	117	—	6	571	3	8	26
Some other source	146	39	39	—	39	—	—	107	—	3	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	30 525	29 048	27 045	15 038	12 007	—	2 003	1 477	721	198	25
Septic tank or cesspool	5 824	700	589	124	465	—	111	5 124	83	193	66
Other means	667	281	275	162	113	—	6	386	7	4	17
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	36 543	29 811	27 691	15 181	12 510	—	2 120	6 732	799	386	108
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	473	218	218	143	75	—	—	255	12	9	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	12 023	11 782	11 445	7 102	4 343	—	337	241	33	47	21
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 372	1 142	929	522	407	—	213	1 230	98	42	22
Electricity	8 478	7 212	6 331	2 535	3 796	—	881	1 266	277	103	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	13 399	9 560	8 909	5 028	3 881	—	651	3 839	368	182	46
Coal or coke	66	30	30	11	19	—	—	36	6	6	—
Wood	426	75	46	8	38	—	29	351	23	15	12
Solar energy	33	31	31	7	24	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other fuel	126	110	101	37	64	—	9	16	6	—	—
No fuel used	93	87	87	74	13	—	—	6	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	7 693	6 851	6 384	4 878	1 506	—	467	842	199	48	4
1	14 642	11 913	10 868	6 113	4 755	—	1 045	2 729	285	159	34
2	10 197	8 160	7 812	3 222	4 590	—	348	2 037	213	127	46
3	3 302	2 360	2 172	872	1 300	—	188	942	77	41	17
4	875	576	550	179	371	—	26	299	28	11	7
5 or more	307	169	123	60	63	—	46	138	9	9	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	13 009	12 153	6 653	5 500	—	856	4 977	451	257	77
1989 to March 1990	1 566	1 175	1 148	413	735	—	27	391	23	17	3
1985 to 1988	3 618	2 643	2 462	989	1 473	—	181	975	48	41	20
1980 to 1984	2 652	1 905	1 776	906	870	—	129	747	76	43	—
1970 to 1979	4 794	3 473	3 255	1 942	1 313	—	218	1 321	97	77	16
1960 to 1969	3 034	2 291	2 209	1 520	689	—	82	743	50	21	3
1959 or earlier	2 322	1 522	1 303	883	420	—	219	800	157	58	35
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	17 020	15 756	8 671	7 085	—	1 264	2 010	360	138	31
1989 to March 1990	6 937	6 370	6 040	2 977	3 063	—	330	567	94	70	4
1985 to 1988	7 308	6 615	6 028	3 175	2 853	—	587	693	170	29	10
1980 to 1984	2 723	2 351	2 185	1 301	884	—	166	372	63	23	17
1970 to 1979	1 502	1 304	1 182	967	215	—	122	198	23	10	—
1960 to 1969	315	225	174	123	51	—	51	90	10	2	—
1959 or earlier	245	155	147	128	19	—	8	90	—	4	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	13 009	12 153	6 653	5 500	—	856	4 977	451	257	77
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	198	39	39	21	18	—	—	159	7	7	—
1.01 or more	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	17 020	15 756	8 671	7 085	—	1 264	2 010	360	138	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	400	91	91	67	24	—	—	309	16	2	—
1.01 or more	100	13	13	13	—	—	—	87	4	—	—

Table 19. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	850	373	353	124	229	—	20	477	7	16	19
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	181	161	66	95	—	20	379	7	10	19
Renter-occupied housing units	290	192	192	58	134	—	—	98	—	6	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	181	161	66	95	—	20	379	7	10	19
1989 to March 1990	11	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	87	29	29	16	13	—	—	58	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	91	8	8	6	2	—	—	83	5	—	6
1960 to 1969	84	41	35	10	25	—	6	43	—	2	—
1950 to 1959	90	30	30	7	23	—	—	60	2	—	—
1940 to 1949	84	19	19	6	13	—	—	65	—	—	13
1939 or earlier	93	43	29	21	8	—	14	50	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	290	192	192	58	134	—	—	98	—	6	—
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	18	18	18	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	18	7	7	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	75	43	43	14	29	—	—	32	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	71	36	36	7	29	—	—	35	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	51	49	49	8	41	—	—	2	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	13	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	44	26	26	17	9	—	—	18	—	6	—
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	181	161	66	95	—	20	379	7	10	19
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
2	171	51	37	33	4	—	14	120	5	3	—
3	297	81	75	22	53	—	6	216	2	3	—
4	71	48	48	11	37	—	—	23	—	—	13
5 or more	11	1	1	—	1	—	—	10	—	4	6
Renter-occupied housing units	290	192	192	58	134	—	—	98	—	6	—
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	43	40	40	7	33	—	—	3	—	—	—
2	191	124	124	43	81	—	—	67	—	—	—
3	45	21	21	8	13	—	—	24	—	6	—
4	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	382	357	343	114	229	—	14	25	7	4	—
Individual drilled well	451	10	10	10	—	—	—	441	—	12	19
Individual dug well	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Some other source	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	359	339	325	103	222	—	14	20	7	4	—
Septic tank or cesspool	480	34	28	21	7	—	6	446	—	12	19
Other means	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	848	373	353	124	229	—	20	475	7	16	19
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	147	144	144	52	92	—	—	3	—	3	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	77	11	11	7	4	—	—	66	7	6	—
Electricity	163	101	101	16	85	—	—	62	—	1	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	420	108	88	49	39	—	20	312	—	6	19
Coal or coke	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	88	43	43	24	19	—	—	45	—	—	—
1	255	138	138	36	102	—	—	117	2	5	—
2	277	112	98	43	55	—	14	165	—	1	13
3	113	37	31	9	22	—	6	76	5	—	—
4	78	27	27	12	15	—	—	51	—	10	6
5 or more	39	16	16	—	16	—	—	23	—	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	181	161	66	95	—	20	379	7	10	19
1989 to March 1990	50	28	28	17	11	—	—	22	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	147	48	48	22	26	—	—	99	—	3	—
1980 to 1984	38	18	18	5	13	—	—	20	2	—	—
1970 to 1979	115	46	46	22	24	—	—	69	5	4	6
1960 to 1969	60	17	11	—	11	—	6	43	—	2	—
1959 or earlier	150	24	10	—	10	—	14	126	—	1	13
Renter-occupied housing units	290	192	192	58	134	—	—	98	—	6	—
1989 to March 1990	100	79	79	25	54	—	—	21	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	115	68	68	33	35	—	—	47	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	23	19	19	—	19	—	—	4	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	34	26	26	—	26	—	—	8	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	6	—
1959 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	181	161	66	95	—	20	379	7	10	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	290	192	192	58	134	—	—	98	—	6	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 20. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	2 320	2 105	2 068	211	1 857	—	37	215	17	17	—
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 282	1 259	107	1 152	—	23	163	4	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	823	809	104	705	—	14	52	13	15	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 282	1 259	107	1 152	—	23	163	4	2	—
1989 to March 1990	143	100	100	6	94	—	—	43	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	221	195	190	8	182	—	5	26	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	184	150	150	7	143	—	—	34	2	—	—
1970 to 1979	424	378	367	36	331	—	11	46	2	—	—
1960 to 1969	260	248	248	25	223	—	—	12	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	136	134	134	9	125	—	—	2	—	2	—
1940 to 1949	56	56	49	2	47	—	7	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	21	21	21	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	823	809	104	705	—	14	52	13	15	—
1989 to March 1990	9	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	39	36	36	—	36	—	—	3	3	—	—
1980 to 1984	56	45	39	17	22	—	6	11	5	—	—
1970 to 1979	351	340	340	14	326	—	—	11	2	4	—
1960 to 1969	210	210	210	35	175	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	77	77	77	23	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	53	38	38	—	38	—	—	15	—	2	—
1939 or earlier	80	68	60	15	45	—	8	12	3	9	—
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 282	1 259	107	1 152	—	23	163	4	2	—
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	64	60	60	14	46	—	—	4	—	2	—
2	145	117	117	7	110	—	—	28	—	—	—
3	516	473	461	25	436	—	12	43	4	—	—
4	617	539	528	42	486	—	11	78	—	—	—
5 or more	103	93	93	19	74	—	—	10	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	823	809	104	705	—	14	52	13	15	—
None	106	106	106	22	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	285	279	273	37	236	—	6	6	4	2	—
2	341	305	305	22	283	—	—	36	9	9	—
3	108	98	98	15	83	—	—	10	—	4	—
4	27	27	27	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	2 097	2 017	1 980	211	1 769	—	37	80	17	5	—
Individual drilled well	201	76	76	—	76	—	—	125	—	12	—
Individual dug well	13	5	5	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	—
Some other source	9	7	7	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	2 045	1 976	1 939	211	1 728	—	37	69	17	5	—
Septic tank or cesspool	275	129	129	—	129	—	—	146	—	12	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	2 315	2 100	2 063	211	1 852	—	37	215	17	17	—
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	5	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	807	766	758	104	654	—	8	41	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	75	50	50	—	50	—	—	25	—	3	—
Electricity	831	757	735	59	676	—	22	74	13	4	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	590	515	508	48	460	—	7	75	4	10	—
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	10	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	84	84	84	24	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	785	708	702	82	620	—	6	77	6	10	—
2	1 000	911	880	60	820	—	31	89	6	3	—
3	338	310	310	45	265	—	—	28	5	4	—
4	87	73	73	—	73	—	—	14	—	—	—
5 or more	26	19	19	—	19	—	—	7	—	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 282	1 259	107	1 152	—	23	163	4	2	—
1989 to March 1990	336	286	281	30	251	—	5	50	—	2	—
1985 to 1988	493	450	443	36	407	—	7	43	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	319	272	261	7	254	—	11	47	2	—	—
1970 to 1979	220	197	197	34	163	—	—	23	2	—	—
1960 to 1969	73	73	73	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier	4	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	823	809	104	705	—	14	52	13	15	—
1989 to March 1990	524	500	494	44	450	—	6	24	2	11	—
1985 to 1988	278	261	253	43	210	—	8	17	11	—	—
1980 to 1984	32	32	32	9	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	41	30	30	8	22	—	—	11	—	4	—
1960 to 1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 282	1 259	107	1 152	—	23	163	4	2	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	823	809	104	705	—	14	52	13	15	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 21. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	4 157	3 634	3 500	1 436	2 064	—	134	523	68	35	—
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 494	1 446	594	852	—	48	320	33	21	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	2 140	2 054	842	1 212	—	86	203	35	14	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 494	1 446	594	852	—	48	320	33	21	—
1989 to March 1990	42	28	28	—	28	—	—	14	1	—	—
1985 to 1988	182	152	137	58	79	—	15	30	—	2	—
1980 to 1984	177	116	116	55	61	—	—	61	2	5	—
1970 to 1979	322	222	203	39	164	—	19	100	2	2	—
1960 to 1969	346	292	290	53	237	—	2	54	12	2	—
1950 to 1959	195	182	182	44	138	—	—	13	—	8	—
1940 to 1949	195	182	178	58	120	—	4	13	2	—	—
1939 or earlier	355	320	312	287	25	—	8	35	14	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	2 140	2 054	842	1 212	—	86	203	35	14	—
1989 to March 1990	57	50	50	32	18	—	—	7	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	188	166	162	55	107	—	4	22	2	—	—
1980 to 1984	189	169	169	76	93	—	—	20	5	—	—
1970 to 1979	502	445	431	121	310	—	14	57	13	2	—
1960 to 1969	376	349	315	101	214	—	34	27	—	4	—
1950 to 1959	374	352	347	120	227	—	5	22	7	—	—
1940 to 1949	218	209	209	54	155	—	—	9	3	—	—
1939 or earlier	439	400	371	283	88	—	29	39	5	8	—
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 494	1 446	594	852	—	48	320	33	21	—
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	65	65	61	33	28	—	4	—	—	—	—
2	346	254	235	135	100	—	19	92	—	8	—
3	899	737	717	275	442	—	20	162	20	13	—
4	438	380	377	118	259	—	3	58	13	—	—
5 or more	66	58	56	33	23	—	2	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	2 140	2 054	842	1 212	—	86	203	35	14	—
None	157	150	143	74	69	—	7	7	2	—	—
1	537	496	496	207	289	—	11	30	11	3	—
2	1 021	920	880	235	645	—	40	101	15	8	—
3	456	419	399	225	174	—	20	37	—	—	—
4	105	77	77	42	35	—	—	28	7	3	—
5 or more	67	67	59	59	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	3 761	3 565	3 437	1 436	2 001	—	128	196	68	24	—
Individual drilled well	355	58	52	—	52	—	6	297	—	11	—
Individual dug well	41	11	11	—	11	—	—	30	—	—	—
Some other source	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	3 682	3 522	3 392	1 392	2 000	—	130	160	65	26	—
Septic tank or cesspool	446	93	89	36	53	—	4	353	3	9	—
Other means	29	19	19	8	11	—	—	10	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	4 086	3 573	3 439	1 394	2 045	—	134	513	68	35	—
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	71	61	61	42	19	—	—	10	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	1 531	1 517	1 491	717	774	—	26	14	4	3	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	215	150	138	22	116	—	12	65	—	—	—
Electricity	898	745	712	203	509	—	33	153	29	8	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 456	1 182	1 119	478	641	—	63	274	31	24	—
Coal or coke	9	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	4	—	—
Solar energy	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel	19	19	19	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	615	560	524	332	192	—	36	55	12	5	—
1	1 461	1 303	1 250	524	726	—	53	158	30	9	—
2	1 589	1 353	1 333	434	899	—	20	236	12	16	—
3	361	313	307	112	195	—	6	48	6	5	—
4	77	64	57	17	40	—	7	13	—	—	—
5 or more	54	41	29	17	12	—	12	13	8	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 494	1 446	594	852	—	48	320	33	21	—
1989 to March 1990	269	224	224	89	135	—	—	45	5	3	—
1985 to 1988	601	513	480	171	309	—	33	88	17	4	—
1980 to 1984	306	229	229	128	101	—	—	77	4	5	—
1970 to 1979	458	373	360	177	183	—	13	85	7	4	—
1960 to 1969	112	97	95	21	74	—	2	15	—	5	—
1959 or earlier	8	58	8	50	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	2 140	2 054	842	1 212	—	86	203	35	14	—
1989 to March 1990	1 227	1 106	1 078	422	656	—	28	121	15	10	—
1985 to 1988	856	784	734	254	480	—	50	72	20	4	—
1980 to 1984	159	149	149	95	54	—	—	10	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	80	80	80	58	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	13	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 494	1 446	594	852	—	48	320	33	21	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	2 140	2 054	842	1 212	—	86	203	35	14	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	45	35	35	28	7	—	—	10	—	—	—
1.01 or more	13	13	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 23. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	Urban					Rural			Rural farm		
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				Total
Occupied housing units -----	205 310	146 903	138 875	21 772	117 103	—	8 028	58 407	5 431	4 013	2 201
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units -----	46 499	32 246	29 774	6 906	22 868	—	2 472	14 253	1 848	1 316	612
Owner occupied -----	37 420	24 339	22 581	4 437	18 144	—	1 758	13 081	1 507	1 204	578
1-person households -----	20 429	14 937	13 577	4 272	9 305	—	1 360	5 492	954	535	210
Built 1939 or earlier -----	9 036	6 045	5 281	2 713	2 568	—	76	2 991	666	469	299
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	28 369	29 013	29 748	24 322	31 387	—	20 758	26 912	22 692	23 402	31 364
Female householder, no husband present -----	19 865	14 735	13 471	4 268	9 203	—	1 264	5 130	933	528	161
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	206	111	77	5	72	—	34	95	7	5	7
No vehicle available -----	7 748	6 376	5 838	2 500	3 338	—	538	1 372	328	164	49
No telephone in unit -----	472	209	163	109	54	—	46	263	23	8	16
1-person households -----	344	190	144	104	40	—	46	154	21	8	7
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 123	3 071	2 796	657	2 139	—	275	3 052	230	220	107
Married-couple families -----	1 714	725	686	127	559	—	39	989	58	60	61
With own children under 18 years -----	710	298	288	44	244	—	10	412	25	17	47
Families with female householder -----	873	502	487	86	401	—	15	371	7	36	—
With own children under 18 years -----	492	234	221	23	198	—	13	258	5	36	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 870	862	815	123	692	—	47	1 008	61	61	71
With public assistance income -----	606	325	298	75	223	—	27	281	18	30	—
With Social Security income -----	2 993	1 514	1 330	407	923	—	184	1 479	143	126	46
Built 1939 or earlier -----	1 289	852	696	417	279	—	156	437	60	65	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	55	24	—	—	—	—	24	31	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	1 330	797	709	308	401	—	88	533	46	34	42
No telephone in unit -----	286	60	60	27	33	—	—	226	11	4	31
1.01 or more persons per room -----	218	71	56	10	46	—	15	147	11	4	24
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6 958	5 401	4 767	1 057	3 710	—	634	1 557	262	139	40
Married-couple families -----	923	573	510	96	414	—	63	350	26	20	17
With own children under 18 years -----	583	326	296	38	258	—	30	257	22	17	12
Families with female householder -----	1 296	873	743	121	622	—	130	423	64	35	—
With own children under 18 years -----	1 150	787	662	97	565	—	125	363	60	26	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	3 562	2 846	2 660	357	2 303	—	186	716	82	69	13
With public assistance income -----	1 383	913	671	245	426	—	242	470	144	29	7
With Social Security income -----	1 768	1 389	1 090	409	681	—	299	379	94	26	9
Built 1939 or earlier -----	1 074	710	606	308	298	—	104	364	75	40	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	39	8	—	—	—	—	8	31	7	5	7
No vehicle available -----	2 147	1 775	1 436	664	772	—	339	372	110	31	9
No telephone in unit -----	693	415	281	85	196	—	134	278	47	38	12
1.01 or more persons per room -----	204	135	108	15	93	—	27	69	—	8	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 168	38 170	38 927	31 307	40 340	—	27 673	31 254	27 731	27 058	35 382
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	41 024	45 057	45 659	38 535	46 638	—	33 192	33 288	32 325	28 590	36 721
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	25 352	25 889	26 285	22 500	27 028	—	18 226	21 895	19 864	22 245	27 813
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	122 103	91 606	87 078	11 401	75 677	—	4 528	30 497	3 353	2 340	284
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage -----	81 680	63 926	61 634	6 966	54 668	—	2 292	17 754	1 565	1 146	152
Less than \$200 -----	2 404	238	238	50	188	—	—	166	22	12	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 617	2 168	2 042	193	1 849	—	126	449	50	42	14
\$300 to \$399 -----	5 621	4 137	3 934	450	3 484	—	203	1 484	162	136	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	7 256	4 933	4 690	468	4 222	—	243	2 323	208	179	24
\$500 to \$599 -----	8 336	5 854	5 403	785	4 618	—	451	2 482	200	222	7
\$600 to \$699 -----	9 273	6 907	6 597	909	5 688	—	310	2 366	165	194	21
\$700 to \$799 -----	9 323	7 282	7 050	791	6 259	—	232	2 041	232	123	5
\$800 to \$899 -----	8 372	6 914	6 731	806	5 925	—	183	1 458	110	63	3
\$900 to \$999 -----	6 859	5 714	5 622	562	5 060	—	92	1 145	126	48	11
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	11 105	9 564	9 276	1 037	8 239	—	288	1 541	111	65	20
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	5 716	4 812	4 735	417	4 318	—	77	904	71	33	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	4 677	3 903	3 820	297	3 523	—	83	774	41	21	12
\$2,000 or more -----	2 121	1 500	1 496	201	1 295	—	4	621	67	8	11
Median (dollars) -----	778	806	812	780	816	—	638	683	680	591	730
Mean (dollars) -----	866	881	887	864	890	—	719	811	794	655	976
Not mortgaged -----	40 423	27 680	25 444	4 435	21 009	—	2 236	12 743	1 788	1 194	132
Less than \$100 -----	1 295	808	707	216	491	—	101	487	45	40	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	18 586	11 324	10 125	2 100	8 025	—	1 199	7 262	914	662	62
\$200 to \$299 -----	15 292	11 545	10 817	1 627	9 190	—	728	3 747	621	361	41
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 696	2 902	2 757	317	2 440	—	145	794	147	99	20
\$400 to \$499 -----	978	705	661	116	545	—	44	273	33	24	—
\$500 or more -----	576	396	377	59	318	—	19	180	28	8	9
Median (dollars) -----	202	212	214	196	217	—	188	184	194	187	205
Mean (dollars) -----	217	225	227	211	230	—	200	200	211	202	234
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	50 917	42 938	40 213	8 419	31 794	—	2 725	7 979	1 514	890	72
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100 -----	459	404	319	160	159	—	85	55	12	—	—
\$100 to \$149 -----	1 205	1 024	755	341	414	—	269	181	86	3	—
\$150 to \$199 -----	1 101	897	796	376	420	—	101	204	60	19	7
\$200 to \$249 -----	1 153	727	678	323	355	—	49	426	96	38	2
\$250 to \$299 -----	1 500	1 045	846	365	481	—	199	455	95	50	6
\$300 to \$349 -----	2 414	1 520	1 179	439	740	—	341	894	118	154	2
\$350 to \$399 -----	3 406	2 382	1 973	511	1 462	—	409	1 024	179	109	18
\$400 to \$449 -----	5 350	4 459	4 057	861	3 196	—	402	891	187	94	—
\$450 to \$499 -----	6 374	5 537	5 203	908	4 295	—	334	837	214	97	2
\$500 to \$549 -----	6 526	6 047	5 895	1 088	4 807	—	152	479	87	55	—
\$550 to \$599 -----	5 209	4 734	4 628	700	3 928	—	106	475	96	51	—
\$600 to \$649 -----	3 654	3 294	3 237	735	2 502	—	57	360	81	48	—
\$650 to \$699 -----	2 641	2 381	2 333	362	1 971	—	48	260	34	25	9
\$700 to \$749 -----	1 860	1 750	1 728	196	1 532	—	22	110	7	5	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	3 627	3 410	3 369	668	2 701	—	41	217	30	9	—
\$1,000 or more -----	1 819	1 737	1 722	195	1 527	—	15	82	22	12	—
No cash rent -----	2 619	1 590	1 495	191	1 304	—	95	1 029	110	121	26
Median (dollars) -----	509	522	530	489	539	—	387	415	420	406	358
Mean (dollars) -----	527	542	553	491	570	—	378	435	418	433	383

Table 24. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural				Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	37 016	30 029	27 909	15 324	12 585	—	2 120	6 987	811	395	108
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	5 887	4 315	3 828	2 762	1 066	—	487	1 572	240	83	27
Owner occupied	4 244	2 936	2 562	1 698	864	—	374	1 308	192	72	27
1-person households	2 353	1 642	1 499	1 202	297	—	143	711	121	31	4
Built 1939 or earlier	1 834	1 477	1 373	1 230	143	—	104	357	115	36	19
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	17 900	19 334	19 665	18 336	23 109	—	16 729	13 964	15 151	14 792	16 101
Female householder, no husband present	3 005	2 301	2 074	1 661	413	—	227	704	146	42	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	7	2	—
No vehicle available	1 971	1 570	1 461	1 211	250	—	109	401	94	18	4
No telephone in unit	311	120	95	77	18	—	25	191	13	2	3
1-person households	169	59	53	51	2	—	6	110	2	2	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	2 345	1 425	1 241	794	447	—	184	920	71	55	12
Married-couple families	444	262	255	98	157	—	7	182	10	7	12
With own children under 18 years	122	84	84	16	68	—	—	38	1	2	—
Families with female householder	690	463	384	274	110	—	79	227	7	22	—
With own children under 18 years	285	175	169	101	68	—	6	110	—	7	—
Householder worked in 1989	713	393	369	221	148	—	24	320	12	19	—
With public assistance income	556	296	252	168	84	—	44	260	14	11	12
With Social Security income	1 133	628	507	361	146	—	121	505	53	35	3
Built 1939 or earlier	617	464	430	390	40	—	34	153	33	27	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	71	7	7	—	—	—	—	64	—	2	—
No vehicle available	702	487	439	361	78	—	48	215	41	18	—
No telephone in unit	233	80	61	44	17	—	19	153	8	11	3
1.01 or more persons per room	161	53	53	22	31	—	—	108	—	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units	5 810	5 002	4 436	3 195	1 241	—	566	808	165	48	13
Married-couple families	485	400	349	278	71	—	51	85	4	6	13
With own children under 18 years	338	291	246	174	71	—	46	47	—	4	13
Families with female householder	3 231	2 832	2 495	1 672	824	—	336	399	87	30	—
With own children under 18 years	2 844	2 510	2 206	1 448	758	—	304	334	80	23	—
Householder worked in 1989	2 579	2 214	1 962	1 274	688	—	252	365	50	26	13
With public assistance income	2 731	2 342	2 018	1 432	586	—	324	389	93	14	—
With Social Security income	1 044	855	761	686	75	—	94	189	39	8	—
Built 1939 or earlier	862	731	676	607	69	—	55	131	16	15	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	175	27	27	—	—	—	—	148	16	—	—
No vehicle available	3 270	2 954	2 708	2 108	600	—	246	316	86	18	—
No telephone in unit	1 509	1 174	968	774	194	—	206	335	76	9	—
1.01 or more persons per room	676	529	476	322	154	—	53	147	33	9	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	23 994	25 153	26 161	21 569	31 807	—	15 265	20 271	15 625	17 847	18 542
Owner occupied (dollars)	31 806	35 389	36 686	32 823	42 473	—	20 155	23 212	23 750	21 979	24 750
Renter occupied (dollars)	18 571	19 342	20 111	15 334	25 458	—	11 250	13 996	11 618	12 500	13 750
Specified owner-occupied housing units	14 708	11 772	10 941	6 050	4 891	—	831	2 936	432	224	38
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	10 226	8 702	8 252	4 128	4 124	—	450	1 524	188	133	34
Less than \$200	213	156	148	61	87	—	8	57	8	—	9
\$200 to \$299	1 010	774	724	430	294	—	50	236	13	20	—
\$300 to \$399	1 175	870	749	498	251	—	121	305	37	30	3
\$400 to \$499	1 396	1 100	991	591	400	—	109	296	47	32	22
\$500 to \$599	1 261	1 036	975	545	430	—	61	225	19	16	—
\$600 to \$699	1 067	945	897	493	404	—	48	122	35	14	—
\$700 to \$799	1 110	1 001	990	432	558	—	11	109	16	12	—
\$800 to \$899	969	909	902	447	455	—	7	60	8	9	—
\$900 to \$999	641	603	597	293	304	—	6	38	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	878	841	812	277	535	—	29	37	2	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	265	250	250	46	204	—	—	15	3	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	202	189	189	15	174	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	39	28	28	—	28	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	606	646	662	588	733	—	457	449	450	433	450
Mean (dollars)	660	684	694	616	772	—	506	521	511	479	379
Not mortgaged	4 482	3 070	2 689	1 922	767	—	381	1 412	244	91	4
Less than \$100	367	150	116	93	23	—	34	217	9	30	—
\$100 to \$199	2 173	1 372	1 208	856	352	—	164	801	152	39	—
\$200 to \$299	1 459	1 134	1 000	715	285	—	134	325	58	19	4
\$300 to \$399	318	276	243	167	76	—	33	42	12	3	—
\$400 to \$499	98	82	76	50	26	—	6	16	13	—	—
\$500 or more	67	56	46	41	5	—	10	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	189	201	202	201	203	—	196	164	178	137	225
Mean (dollars)	202	217	218	218	218	—	208	170	194	152	233
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18 829	16 864	15 611	8 572	7 039	—	1 253	1 965	360	138	28
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	914	828	739	562	177	—	89	86	30	3	—
\$100 to \$149	1 400	1 267	1 070	913	157	—	197	133	16	5	—
\$150 to \$199	793	639	502	392	110	—	137	154	16	12	9
\$200 to \$249	852	587	458	354	104	—	129	265	87	10	—
\$250 to \$299	818	655	527	414	113	—	128	163	50	5	—
\$300 to \$349	1 159	911	742	544	198	—	169	248	59	10	6
\$350 to \$399	1 409	1 171	1 075	668	407	—	96	238	28	23	—
\$400 to \$449	1 791	1 601	1 520	838	682	—	81	190	12	13	—
\$450 to \$499	1 839	1 750	1 716	781	935	—	34	89	8	29	—
\$500 to \$549	2 168	2 094	2 054	807	1 247	—	40	74	16	10	13
\$550 to \$599	1 479	1 416	1 332	476	856	—	84	63	24	10	—
\$600 to \$649	1 062	1 062	1 042	503	539	—	18	2	2	—	—
\$650 to \$699	702	683	669	306	363	—	14	19	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749	604	586	586	255	331	—	—	18	—	2	—
\$750 to \$999	970	931	931	489	442	—	—	39	3	—	—
\$1,000 or more	175	175	175	82	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	694	510	473	188	285	—	37	184	9	6	—
Median (dollars)	448	468	481	420	520	—	269	319	282	396	321
Mean (dollars)	435	447	460	414	518	—	285	326	296	380	356

Table 25. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	850	373	353	124	229	—	20	477	7	16	19
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	189	63	43	16	27	—	20	126	—	1	13
Owner occupied	163	46	26	16	10	—	20	117	—	1	13
1-person households	74	24	24	16	8	—	—	50	—	1	—
Built 1939 or earlier	56	32	18	9	9	—	14	24	—	1	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	21 915	34 096	37 822	38 344	37 512	—	26 087	15 824	—	3 080	21 852
Female householder, no husband present	50	17	17	—	17	—	—	33	—	1	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	43	8	8	—	8	—	—	35	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	21	14	—	—	—	—	14	7	—	—	—
1-person households	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	55	10	10	10	—	—	—	45	2	1	—
Married-couple families	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—
With own children under 18 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Families with female householder	18	10	10	10	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	18	10	10	10	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
With public assistance income	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
With Social Security income	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	1	—
Built 1939 or earlier	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	65	30	30	19	11	—	—	35	—	—	—
Married-couple families	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Families with female householder	37	20	20	9	11	—	—	17	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	22	9	9	9	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	39	11	11	—	11	—	—	28	—	—	—
With public assistance income	22	16	16	16	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
With Social Security income	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	13	9	9	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
No vehicle available	21	16	16	16	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	26 667	30 707	31 793	27 885	35 104	—	25 714	24 139	20 750	25 833	23 958
Owner occupied (dollars)	30 854	44 519	46 250	37 500	50 970	—	25 714	26 250	20 750	52 189	23 958
Renter occupied (dollars)	17 237	15 667	15 667	13 864	17 250	—	—	21 111	—	21 250	—
Specified owner-occupied housing units	331	142	136	45	91	—	6	189	—	6	12
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	192	119	119	38	81	—	—	73	—	5	—
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	13	11	11	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	9	2	2	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	32	7	7	—	7	—	—	25	—	2	—
\$600 to \$699	54	35	35	14	21	—	—	19	—	3	—
\$700 to \$799	27	22	22	6	16	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$800 to \$899	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$900 to \$999	8	8	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	19	19	19	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	631	760	760	792	696	—	—	558	—	608	—
Mean (dollars)	706	817	817	981	740	—	—	526	—	591	—
Not mortgaged	139	23	17	7	10	—	—	116	—	1	12
Less than \$100	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	—
\$100 to \$199	71	17	17	7	10	—	—	54	—	—	6
\$200 to \$299	56	6	—	—	—	—	6	50	—	—	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	184	161	142	175	125	—	225	189	—	100	175
Mean (dollars)	180	176	156	168	148	—	233	180	—	56	187
Specified renter-occupied housing units	275	192	192	58	134	—	—	83	—	6	—
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150 to \$199	10	8	8	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249	26	22	22	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$250 to \$299	16	10	10	—	10	—	—	6	—	6	—
\$300 to \$349	25	9	9	9	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
\$350 to \$399	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$400 to \$449	37	28	28	—	28	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$450 to \$499	16	7	7	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$500 to \$549	80	59	59	26	33	—	—	21	—	—	—
\$550 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$649	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$650 to \$699	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	17	17	17	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	22	19	19	—	19	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	449	502	502	525	424	—	—	398	—	263	—
Mean (dollars)	452	476	476	525	451	—	—	401	—	250	—

Table 26. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	2 320	2 105	2 068	211	1 857	—	37	215	17	17	—
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	139	119	113	28	85	—	6	20	3	2	—
Owner occupied	96	81	81	12	69	—	—	15	—	—	—
1-person households	30	21	15	4	11	—	—	9	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	40 493	41 182	42 906	21 540	49 944	—	8 712	36 394	53 000	145 632	—
Female householder, no husband present	25	25	25	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	19	19	19	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1-person households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	40	37	30	—	30	—	7	3	—	—	—
Married-couple families	15	12	5	—	5	—	7	3	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	10	7	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—
Families with female householder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	8	8	—	8	—	—	3	—	—	—
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	204	202	202	40	162	—	—	2	—	2	—
Married-couple families	51	51	51	8	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	25	25	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder	17	17	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	13	13	13	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	111	111	111	17	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income	32	32	32	23	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	29	29	29	4	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	41	41	41	24	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	24	22	22	5	17	—	—	2	—	2	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	40 855	40 885	40 868	39 464	41 299	—	75 092	40 313	37 188	43 125	—
Owner occupied (dollars)	53 282	54 752	54 783	55 567	54 627	—	39 750	45 625	68 750	77 197	—
Renter occupied (dollars)	22 418	22 007	21 941	23 571	21 743	—	75 455	30 000	36 875	42 708	—
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 321	1 192	1 169	92	1 077	—	23	129	4	2	—
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	1 213	1 102	1 079	73	1 006	—	23	111	4	2	—
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	22	22	15	9	6	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	29	29	29	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	29	21	21	—	21	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	56	56	45	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$699	76	76	71	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$700 to \$799	108	95	95	6	89	—	—	13	4	—	—
\$800 to \$899	73	73	73	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$900 to \$999	104	102	102	9	93	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	223	204	204	18	186	—	—	19	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	192	184	184	12	172	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	135	117	117	5	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	166	123	123	7	116	—	—	43	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 123	1 094	1 108	1 076	1 112	—	570	1 653	750	975	—
Mean (dollars)	1 288	1 207	1 223	1 029	1 237	—	466	2 095	750	961	—
Not mortgaged	108	90	90	19	71	—	—	18	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	44	35	35	11	24	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	47	38	38	—	38	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	9	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	229	229	229	185	234	—	—	200	—	—	—
Mean (dollars)	319	342	342	728	239	—	—	204	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	862	816	802	104	698	—	14	46	13	15	—
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149	24	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$250 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349	38	27	27	12	15	—	—	11	—	—	—
\$350 to \$399	59	46	46	7	39	—	—	13	2	4	—
\$400 to \$449	78	73	73	—	73	—	—	5	2	3	—
\$450 to \$499	164	164	164	22	142	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$549	168	162	162	13	149	—	—	6	—	6	—
\$550 to \$599	102	99	99	7	92	—	—	3	3	—	—
\$600 to \$649	77	77	77	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$650 to \$699	50	47	47	—	47	—	—	3	3	—	—
\$700 to \$749	22	22	22	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	33	33	33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	17	14	14	—	14	—	—	3	3	—	—
No cash rent	24	22	14	8	6	—	8	2	—	2	—
Median (dollars)	515	518	519	456	526	—	213	394	592	446	—
Mean (dollars)	522	524	526	401	543	—	213	492	730	454	—

Table 27. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Occupied housing units	4 157	3 634	3 500	1 436	2 064	—	134	523	68	35	—
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	285	243	238	97	141	—	5	42	11	—	—
Owner occupied	147	117	112	28	84	—	5	30	11	—	—
1-person households	92	86	86	49	37	—	—	6	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	16	16	13	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	24 829	22 132	22 164	15 068	27 047	—	20 601	40 429	18 508	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	126	120	117	66	51	—	3	6	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No vehicle available	70	64	64	39	25	—	—	6	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	23	15	15	15	—	—	—	8	2	—	—
1-person households	21	15	15	15	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	143	101	101	55	46	—	—	42	4	5	—
Married-couple families	31	16	16	14	2	—	—	15	2	—	—
With own children under 18 years	23	16	16	14	2	—	—	7	2	—	—
Families with female householder	68	51	51	28	23	—	—	17	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	58	51	51	28	23	—	—	7	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	107	73	73	38	35	—	—	34	4	—	—
With public assistance income	32	11	11	6	5	—	—	21	—	—	—
With Social Security income	20	20	20	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	32	30	30	30	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	24	19	19	3	16	—	—	5	—	5	—
No telephone in unit	14	7	7	7	—	—	—	7	2	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	27	13	13	5	8	—	—	14	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	648	559	521	322	199	—	38	89	22	9	—
Married-couple families	180	156	150	85	65	—	6	24	4	4	—
With own children under 18 years	167	143	137	85	52	—	6	24	4	4	—
Families with female householder	241	211	193	119	74	—	18	30	11	5	—
With own children under 18 years	234	204	186	112	74	—	18	30	11	5	—
Householder worked in 1989	353	281	257	166	91	—	24	72	15	7	—
With public assistance income	184	168	161	138	23	—	7	16	8	2	—
With Social Security income	79	62	55	39	16	—	7	17	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	197	175	175	142	33	—	—	22	2	7	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	34	28	28	28	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No vehicle available	311	284	250	173	77	—	34	27	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	253	208	174	136	38	—	34	45	18	3	—
1.01 or more persons per room	139	126	120	82	38	—	6	13	2	6	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	27 095	27 392	27 653	23 962	30 214	—	23 125	25 478	18 333	21 875	—
Owner occupied (dollars)	39 481	40 971	41 529	34 479	46 695	—	25 000	33 750	22 361	26 875	—
Renter occupied (dollars)	20 940	21 418	21 418	16 389	23 675	—	21 250	17 125	11 375	10 000	—
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 523	1 351	1 326	538	788	—	25	172	22	16	—
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	1 285	1 141	1 124	433	691	—	17	144	20	14	—
Less than \$200	11	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	43	34	34	9	25	—	—	9	4	—	—
\$300 to \$399	142	95	95	49	46	—	—	47	3	5	—
\$400 to \$499	87	84	80	43	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	145	130	130	75	55	—	—	15	—	2	—
\$600 to \$699	162	148	148	75	73	—	—	14	10	4	—
\$700 to \$799	115	107	107	39	68	—	—	8	2	—	—
\$800 to \$899	155	141	141	60	81	—	—	14	—	—	—
\$900 to \$999	65	64	62	37	25	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	185	176	165	34	131	—	11	9	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	88	87	87	12	75	—	—	1	1	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	53	46	46	—	46	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	34	18	18	—	18	—	—	16	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	753	768	764	630	826	—	1 057	592	615	433	—
Mean (dollars)	818	819	816	682	900	—	984	813	545	479	—
Not mortgaged	238	210	202	105	97	—	—	8	2	2	—
Less than \$100	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	123	109	101	56	45	—	—	14	2	2	—
\$200 to \$299	59	51	51	18	33	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	13	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	30	24	24	18	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	194	194	196	186	206	—	140	225	125	175	—
Mean (dollars)	245	247	251	271	230	—	147	230	146	176	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 317	2 121	2 035	829	1 206	—	86	196	35	14	—
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	72	70	63	47	16	—	7	2	2	—	—
\$100 to \$149	78	78	71	54	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150 to \$199	53	48	48	24	24	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249	57	41	33	20	13	—	—	16	2	—	—
\$250 to \$299	45	39	35	19	16	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349	61	25	23	23	—	—	—	36	10	4	—
\$350 to \$399	223	195	180	99	81	—	15	28	12	2	—
\$400 to \$449	261	240	240	69	171	—	—	21	4	—	—
\$450 to \$499	264	259	259	107	152	—	—	5	—	2	—
\$500 to \$549	413	385	385	117	268	—	—	28	5	4	—
\$550 to \$599	181	181	169	61	108	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$649	158	146	128	47	81	—	18	12	—	2	—
\$650 to \$699	68	60	60	17	43	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749	95	95	95	44	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	132	129	129	66	63	—	—	3	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	71	51	51	11	40	—	—	20	—	—	—
No cash rent	85	79	66	4	62	—	13	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	500	503	504	482	515	—	380	405	359	475	—
Mean (dollars)	500	500	504	466	531	—	390	506	352	448	—

Table 30. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	14 708	11 772	10 941	6 050	4 891	—	831	2 936	432	224	38
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	14 708	11 772	10 941	6 050	4 891	—	831	2 936	432	224	38
Less than 10 percent	2 854	2 068	1 946	1 183	763	—	122	786	82	44	—
10 to 14 percent	2 820	2 315	2 166	1 238	928	—	149	505	86	51	—
15 to 19 percent	2 659	2 067	1 978	975	1 003	—	89	592	84	29	17
20 to 24 percent	1 755	1 498	1 381	739	642	—	117	257	46	23	5
25 to 29 percent	1 297	1 136	1 029	500	529	—	107	161	23	16	4
30 to 34 percent	802	667	623	353	270	—	44	135	24	32	—
35 to 49 percent	1 072	865	789	452	337	—	76	207	61	5	—
50 percent or more	1 286	1 017	917	544	373	—	100	269	21	21	12
Not computed	163	139	112	66	46	—	27	24	5	3	—
Median	18.0	18.5	18.3	17.9	18.6	—	21.8	16.4	17.7	17.7	22.0
Less than \$20,000	4 353	3 071	2 656	1 736	920	—	415	1 282	203	106	16
Less than 20 percent	1 198	697	612	371	241	—	85	501	69	31	—
20 to 24 percent	448	321	297	229	68	—	24	127	18	10	—
25 to 29 percent	351	255	196	132	64	—	59	96	19	14	4
30 to 34 percent	360	252	208	157	51	—	44	108	20	22	—
35 percent or more	1 833	1 407	1 231	781	450	—	176	426	72	26	12
Not computed	163	139	112	66	46	—	27	24	5	3	—
Median	31.4	33.8	34.0	33.3	36.9	—	33.0	25.1	28.2	28.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 384	2 775	2 502	1 607	895	—	273	609	95	58	5
Less than 20 percent	1 872	1 427	1 281	918	363	—	146	445	69	33	—
20 to 24 percent	456	381	302	191	111	—	79	75	13	13	5
25 to 29 percent	355	325	277	167	110	—	48	30	4	2	—
30 to 34 percent	283	256	256	141	115	—	—	27	4	10	—
35 percent or more	418	386	386	190	196	—	—	32	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	19.5	19.6	17.6	23.8	—	18.6	13.6	14.9	16.7	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 985	2 377	2 286	1 187	1 099	—	91	608	84	35	17
Less than 20 percent	1 985	1 462	1 385	779	606	—	77	523	64	35	17
20 to 24 percent	390	346	332	146	186	—	14	44	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	386	363	363	188	175	—	—	23	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	129	129	129	49	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	95	77	77	25	52	—	—	18	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	17.0	17.1	15.5	18.7	—	14.3	13.3	15.8	12.3	17.5
\$50,000 or more	3 986	3 549	3 497	1 520	1 977	—	52	437	50	25	—
Less than 20 percent	3 278	2 864	2 812	1 328	1 484	—	52	414	50	25	—
20 to 24 percent	461	450	450	173	277	—	—	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	205	193	193	13	180	—	—	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	30	30	30	6	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.9	14.0	12.7	14.9	—	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	18 829	16 864	15 611	8 572	7 039	—	1 253	1 965	360	138	28
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	18 829	16 864	15 611	8 572	7 039	—	1 253	1 965	360	138	28
Less than 10 percent	861	723	638	368	270	—	85	138	29	4	4
10 to 14 percent	2 046	1 812	1 692	896	796	—	120	234	25	11	—
15 to 19 percent	2 844	2 556	2 378	1 062	1 316	—	178	288	46	21	5
20 to 24 percent	2 688	2 511	2 321	1 129	1 192	—	190	177	23	25	6
25 to 29 percent	2 037	1 864	1 729	1 033	696	—	135	173	58	7	—
30 to 34 percent	1 533	1 385	1 316	863	453	—	69	148	40	1	—
35 to 49 percent	2 736	2 493	2 296	1 281	1 015	—	197	243	45	23	—
50 percent or more	3 029	2 671	2 442	1 541	901	—	229	358	85	36	13
Not computed	1 055	849	799	399	400	—	50	206	9	10	—
Median	26.1	26.1	26.1	28.1	23.9	—	26.1	26.2	29.5	27.1	24.2
Less than \$10,000	5 439	4 703	4 138	3 029	1 109	—	565	736	158	51	13
Less than 20 percent	344	329	285	220	65	—	44	15	7	2	—
20 to 24 percent	401	358	317	266	51	—	41	43	—	3	—
25 to 29 percent	526	448	356	338	18	—	92	78	26	—	—
30 to 34 percent	390	340	309	281	28	—	31	50	16	—	—
35 percent or more	3 160	2 723	2 379	1 627	752	—	344	437	107	36	13
Not computed	618	505	492	297	195	—	13	113	2	10	—
Median	50.0+	49.8	50.0+	44.6	50.0+	—	42.4	50.0+	47.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 412	3 894	3 593	2 052	1 541	—	301	518	94	43	11
Less than 20 percent	515	394	311	226	85	—	83	121	13	8	5
20 to 24 percent	377	345	260	202	58	—	85	32	9	10	6
25 to 29 percent	526	459	432	253	179	—	27	67	25	1	—
30 to 34 percent	647	550	512	330	182	—	38	97	24	1	—
35 percent or more	2 193	2 036	1 968	971	997	—	68	157	23	23	—
Not computed	154	110	110	70	40	—	—	44	—	—	—
Median	35.5	36.2	37.0	34.7	39.8	—	24.0	30.9	30.0	35.8	20.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 890	4 422	4 167	2 051	2 116	—	255	468	77	38	—
Less than 20 percent	1 738	1 410	1 259	767	492	—	151	328	49	20	—
20 to 24 percent	1 284	1 210	1 146	432	714	—	64	74	14	12	—
25 to 29 percent	839	814	798	389	409	—	16	25	7	6	—
30 to 34 percent	452	451	451	215	236	—	—	1	—	—	—
35 percent or more	405	398	384	224	160	—	14	7	—	—	—
Not computed	172	139	129	24	105	—	10	33	7	—	—
Median	22.4	23.0	23.3	22.9	23.6	—	18.1	16.8	17.7	19.4	—
\$35,000 or more	4 088	3 845	3 713	1 440	2 273	—	132	243	31	6	4
Less than 20 percent	3 154	2 958	2 853	1 113	1 740	—	105	196	31	6	4
20 to 24 percent	626	598	598	229	369	—	—	28	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	146	143	143	53	90	—	—	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	44	44	44	37	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	111	95	68	8	60	—	—	16	—	—	—
Median	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.1	16.4	—	15.0	11.7	10.0-	12.5	10.0-

Table 31. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban						Rural			Rural farm
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499	Place of less than 1,000	
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	331	142	136	45	91	—	6	189	—	6	12
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	331	142	136	45	91	—	6	189	—	6	12
Less than 10 percent	103	23	23	7	16	—	—	80	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent	57	38	32	6	26	—	6	19	—	2	6
15 to 19 percent	68	32	32	22	10	—	—	36	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	—
25 to 29 percent	31	29	29	5	24	—	—	2	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	19	11	11	5	6	—	—	8	—	3	—
35 to 49 percent	28	9	9	—	9	—	—	19	—	—	—
50 percent or more	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.4	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.7	—	12.5	13.8	—	27.5	15.0
Less than \$20,000	63	11	11	—	11	—	—	52	—	1	6
Less than 20 percent	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.1	27.5	27.5	—	27.5	—	—	23.1	—	22.5	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	80	34	28	12	16	—	6	46	—	3	6
Less than 20 percent	44	15	9	7	2	—	6	29	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	11	11	5	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	6	6	—	6	—	—	8	—	3	—
35 percent or more	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	25.9	27.3	10.0	30.0	—	12.5	16.3	—	32.5	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	24	24	9	15	—	—	40	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	51	17	17	9	8	—	—	34	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	—	—	10.0	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	124	73	73	24	49	—	—	51	—	2	—
Less than 20 percent	112	61	61	19	42	—	—	51	—	2	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	14.1	14.1	17.3	12.2	—	—	10.0	—	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	275	192	192	58	134	—	—	83	—	6	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	275	192	192	58	134	—	—	83	—	6	—
Less than 10 percent	19	10	10	—	10	—	—	9	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent	39	32	32	11	21	—	—	7	—	6	—
15 to 19 percent	38	9	9	—	9	—	—	29	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	19	19	8	11	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	9	9	—	9	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent	61	39	39	5	34	—	—	22	—	—	—
50 percent or more	46	44	44	34	10	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed	22	19	19	—	19	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median	27.0	33.4	33.4	50.0+	28.6	—	—	19.1	—	12.5	—
Less than \$10,000	59	52	52	23	29	—	—	7	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	43	41	41	23	18	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.2	—	—	37.5	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	82	55	55	16	39	—	—	27	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	3	3	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	56	34	34	16	18	—	—	22	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	41.2	44.3	44.3	50.0+	41.1	—	—	37.8	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	53	27	27	8	19	—	—	26	—	6	—
Less than 20 percent	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	12	8	8	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.8	27.5	27.5	22.5	35.6	—	—	17.2	—	12.5	—
\$35,000 or more	81	58	58	11	47	—	—	23	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	74	51	51	11	40	—	—	23	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	—	—	15.6	—	—	—

Table 32. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 321	1 192	1 169	92	1 077	—	23	129	4	2	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	1 321	1 192	1 169	92	1 077	—	23	129	4	2	—
Less than 10 percent.....	138	129	118	20	98	—	11	9	2	—	—
10 to 14 percent.....	131	104	104	19	85	—	—	27	—	2	—
15 to 19 percent.....	199	193	188	19	169	—	5	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	253	244	244	13	231	—	—	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	222	204	204	6	198	—	—	18	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	103	94	94	13	81	—	—	9	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent.....	172	134	134	2	132	—	—	38	—	—	—
50 percent or more.....	103	90	83	—	83	—	7	13	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.8	23.5	23.6	16.8	24.0	—	15.5	28.8	17.5	12.5	—
Less than \$20,000.....	104	86	79	—	79	—	7	18	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	20	11	11	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	78	69	62	—	62	—	7	9	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	32.5	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	145	135	135	17	118	—	—	10	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	38	34	34	9	25	—	—	4	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	30	30	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	28	28	28	6	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	44	38	38	2	36	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	29.9	29.7	29.7	10.0	29.8	—	—	35.8	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	300	262	257	19	238	—	—	38	2	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	57	52	47	12	35	—	5	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	90	87	87	—	87	—	—	3	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	81	70	70	—	70	—	—	11	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	29	25	25	7	18	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	43	28	28	—	28	—	—	15	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.2	24.5	24.7	13.2	24.8	—	17.5	30.0	27.5	12.5	—
\$50,000 or more.....	772	709	698	56	642	—	11	63	2	2	—
Less than 20 percent.....	353	329	318	37	281	—	11	24	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent.....	158	152	152	13	139	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	105	98	98	6	92	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	46	41	41	—	41	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	110	89	89	—	89	—	—	21	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.0	20.8	21.0	17.6	21.4	—	10.0	26.1	10.0	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	862	816	802	104	698	—	14	46	13	15	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	862	816	802	104	698	—	14	46	13	15	—
Less than 10 percent.....	16	16	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent.....	111	90	90	20	70	—	—	21	5	10	—
15 to 19 percent.....	122	122	122	7	115	—	—	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	104	99	99	5	94	—	—	5	2	3	—
25 to 29 percent.....	126	119	113	22	91	—	6	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	94	94	94	13	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent.....	67	61	61	5	56	—	—	6	6	—	—
50 percent or more.....	182	182	182	16	166	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	35	33	25	8	17	—	8	2	—	2	—
Median.....	27.2	27.7	27.7	26.8	27.9	—	27.5	16.0	23.8	13.2	—
Less than \$10,000.....	167	167	161	40	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	21	21	15	15	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	131	131	131	21	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	11	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	42.0	50.0+	—	27.5	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	219	207	207	9	198	—	—	12	5	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	51	44	44	—	44	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	51	51	51	9	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	115	112	112	—	112	—	—	3	3	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	37.1	38.3	38.3	32.5	40.0	—	—	27.9	41.7	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	221	207	207	19	188	—	—	14	—	3	—
Less than 20 percent.....	54	43	43	7	36	—	—	11	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	68	65	65	5	60	—	—	3	—	3	—
25 to 29 percent.....	54	54	54	7	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	39	39	39	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.9	24.4	24.4	22.5	24.6	—	—	16.0	—	22.5	—
\$35,000 or more.....	255	235	227	36	191	—	8	20	8	12	—
Less than 20 percent.....	200	185	185	28	157	—	—	15	5	10	—
20 to 24 percent.....	34	34	34	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Not computed.....	18	16	8	8	—	—	8	2	—	2	—
Median.....	14.9	15.2	15.2	11.5	16.1	—	—	13.0	14.0	12.5	—

Table 33. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	
		Total	Inside urbanized area			Outside urbanized area		Total	Place of 1,000 to 2,499		Place of less than 1,000
			Total	Central place	Urban fringe	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 523	1 351	1 326	538	788	—	25	172	22	16	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	1 523	1 351	1 326	538	788	—	25	172	22	16	—
Less than 10 percent	246	206	206	63	143	—	—	40	3	—	—
10 to 14 percent	232	201	193	101	92	—	8	31	8	8	—
15 to 19 percent	298	262	258	121	137	—	4	36	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent	253	215	215	88	127	—	—	38	1	—	—
25 to 29 percent	143	130	130	44	86	—	—	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	116	110	110	31	79	—	—	6	2	2	—
35 to 49 percent	154	154	141	59	82	—	13	—	—	—	—
50 percent or more	76	68	68	26	42	—	—	8	2	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	20.1	20.1	19.2	20.9	—	40.4	17.1	15.0	15.0	—
Less than \$20,000	204	170	162	82	80	—	8	34	8	2	—
Less than 20 percent	66	48	40	22	18	—	8	18	6	2	—
20 to 24 percent	13	5	5	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	103	95	95	48	47	—	—	8	2	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	36.3	39.8	41.3	41.7	40.8	—	12.5	19.2	18.3	12.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	383	358	341	196	145	—	17	25	2	7	—
Less than 20 percent	155	139	135	83	52	—	4	16	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	41	38	38	32	6	—	—	3	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	54	54	54	25	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	48	42	42	19	23	—	—	6	2	2	—
35 percent or more	85	85	72	37	35	—	13	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.5	25.2	24.7	22.3	27.5	—	43.5	18.7	32.5	16.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	348	322	322	131	191	—	—	26	—	7	—
Less than 20 percent	142	130	130	66	64	—	—	12	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent	99	91	91	41	50	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	37	31	31	19	12	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	49	49	49	5	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	21	21	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.6	21.7	21.7	19.9	23.1	—	—	20.6	—	15.6	—
\$50,000 or more	588	501	501	129	372	—	—	87	12	—	—
Less than 20 percent	413	352	352	114	238	—	—	61	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent	100	81	81	15	66	—	—	19	1	—	—
25 to 29 percent	42	35	35	—	35	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	21	21	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	16.2	16.2	14.3	17.2	—	—	12.2	11.9	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2 317	2 121	2 035	829	1 206	—	86	196	35	14	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	2 317	2 121	2 035	829	1 206	—	86	196	35	14	—
Less than 10 percent	94	89	81	27	54	—	8	5	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent	236	215	196	115	81	—	19	21	6	3	—
15 to 19 percent	322	317	302	127	175	—	15	5	—	2	—
20 to 24 percent	287	248	248	46	202	—	—	39	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	272	233	226	62	164	—	7	39	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	198	193	191	99	92	—	2	5	—	2	—
35 to 49 percent	360	336	332	149	183	—	4	24	7	—	—
50 percent or more	380	328	310	168	142	—	18	52	13	7	—
Not computed	168	162	149	36	113	—	13	6	—	—	—
Median	27.5	27.4	27.6	31.0	26.1	—	18.2	28.2	39.2	42.5	—
Less than \$10,000	458	420	384	225	159	—	36	38	12	7	—
Less than 20 percent	46	44	37	—	37	—	—	2	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	29	22	—	22	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	26	26	26	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	270	234	212	139	73	—	22	36	10	7	—
Not computed	87	87	87	32	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	643	568	561	269	292	—	7	75	16	2	—
Less than 20 percent	43	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	79	54	54	25	29	—	—	25	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	79	77	75	54	21	—	2	2	—	2	—
35 percent or more	379	359	359	147	212	—	—	20	10	—	—
Not computed	41	35	30	—	30	—	5	6	—	—	—
Median	39.1	40.0	40.1	37.8	41.2	—	32.5	27.5	38.3	32.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	744	688	673	181	492	—	15	56	7	4	—
Less than 20 percent	187	170	155	49	106	—	15	17	4	4	—
20 to 24 percent	230	221	221	46	175	—	—	9	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	140	126	126	33	93	—	—	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	78	75	75	18	57	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	84	71	71	31	40	—	—	13	—	—	—
Not computed	25	25	25	4	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.8	23.7	23.8	24.3	23.7	—	17.5	25.7	14.4	15.0	—
\$35,000 or more	472	445	417	154	263	—	28	27	—	1	—
Less than 20 percent	376	364	344	140	204	—	20	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	35	27	27	—	27	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	24	24	24	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	15	15	10	5	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	15	15	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	15.0	14.8	15.2	14.2	15.8	—	10.8	20.9	—	12.5	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total In central city		Not in central city				Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
				Total	Urban		Rural		Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units -----	247 497	164 161	28 556	135 605	124 509	1 417	9 679	83 336	—	8 848	56 586
Median income (dollars) -----	34 272	37 860	25 725	40 455	40 191	28 223	46 440	27 861	—	24 110	27 894
Owner occupied -----	173 874	112 040	15 179	96 861	87 316	1 009	8 536	61 834	—	5 206	46 506
Median income (dollars) -----	40 175	45 558	34 674	47 118	47 112	32 757	49 793	31 422	—	30 363	30 220
Renter occupied -----	73 623	52 121	13 377	38 744	37 193	408	1 143	21 502	—	3 642	10 080
Median income (dollars) -----	23 329	25 258	18 191	27 192	27 173	15 560	31 921	19 959	—	16 372	19 568
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	139 059	99 015	13 307	85 708	78 595	557	6 556	40 044	—	4 836	27 245
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage -----	93 778	70 554	8 122	62 432	57 596	296	4 540	23 224	—	2 469	14 964
Less than \$200 -----	617	408	99	309	267	—	42	209	—	8	181
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 680	2 687	590	2 097	1 997	16	84	993	—	167	607
\$300 to \$399 -----	6 895	4 491	716	3 775	3 596	12	167	2 404	—	312	1 644
\$400 to \$499 -----	8 746	5 561	838	4 723	4 361	52	310	3 185	—	300	2 324
\$500 to \$599 -----	9 762	6 130	971	5 159	4 771	33	355	3 632	—	490	2 385
\$600 to \$699 -----	10 522	7 317	1 057	6 260	5 826	50	384	3 205	—	313	2 123
\$700 to \$799 -----	10 618	7 840	854	6 986	6 612	10	364	2 778	—	233	1 812
\$800 to \$899 -----	9 482	7 595	772	6 823	6 285	50	488	1 887	—	140	1 030
\$900 to \$999 -----	7 618	6 350	569	5 781	5 365	7	409	1 268	—	91	776
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	12 270	10 332	909	9 423	8 766	57	600	1 938	—	260	997
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	6 198	5 344	320	5 024	4 594	9	421	854	—	68	506
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	5 030	4 467	241	4 226	3 755	—	471	563	—	83	341
\$2,000 or more -----	2 340	2 032	186	1 846	1 401	—	445	308	—	4	238
Median (dollars) -----	763	810	682	826	821	672	917	637	—	591	615
Mean (dollars) -----	848	892	761	909	893	716	1 118	715	—	678	697
Not mortgaged -----	45 281	28 461	5 185	23 276	20 999	261	2 016	16 820	—	2 367	12 281
Less than \$100 -----	1 674	785	264	521	450	5	66	889	—	130	650
\$100 to \$199 -----	20 947	11 200	2 446	8 754	7 967	134	653	9 747	—	1 234	7 475
\$200 to \$299 -----	16 872	11 900	1 846	10 054	9 215	72	767	4 972	—	796	3 364
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 023	3 174	373	2 801	2 475	42	284	849	—	136	552
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 100	883	152	731	571	—	160	217	—	50	129
\$500 or more -----	665	519	104	415	321	8	86	146	—	21	111
Median (dollars) -----	200	215	196	219	218	196	233	180	—	188	176
Mean (dollars) -----	216	230	216	233	231	226	258	191	—	199	187
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
With a mortgage -----	93 778	70 554	8 122	62 432	57 596	296	4 540	23 224	—	2 469	14 964
Less than 10 percent -----	10 346	7 917	871	7 046	6 522	21	503	2 429	—	250	1 528
10 to 14 percent -----	16 840	12 371	1 498	10 873	10 145	44	684	4 425	—	425	2 933
15 to 19 percent -----	20 697	15 281	1 735	13 546	12 452	71	1 023	5 416	—	560	3 639
20 to 24 percent -----	17 192	12 997	1 265	11 732	10 783	75	874	4 195	—	496	2 582
25 to 29 percent -----	11 314	9 157	887	8 270	7 598	46	626	2 157	—	213	1 307
30 to 34 percent -----	6 463	5 022	597	4 425	4 048	16	361	1 441	—	154	916
35 percent or more -----	10 635	7 612	1 238	6 374	5 920	23	431	3 023	—	344	2 014
Not computed -----	291	197	31	166	128	—	38	94	—	27	45
Median -----	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.8	20.2	19.3	—	19.9	19.1
Not mortgaged -----	45 281	28 461	5 185	23 276	20 999	261	2 016	16 820	—	2 367	12 281
Less than 10 percent -----	24 473	15 655	1 966	13 689	12 459	104	1 126	8 818	—	1 064	6 429
10 to 14 percent -----	8 784	5 558	1 210	4 348	3 894	72	382	3 226	—	452	2 423
15 to 19 percent -----	4 089	2 484	495	1 989	1 806	34	149	1 605	—	256	1 160
20 to 24 percent -----	2 256	1 408	425	983	841	11	131	848	—	137	617
25 to 29 percent -----	1 589	983	287	696	597	16	83	606	—	129	440
30 to 34 percent -----	911	459	146	313	289	5	19	452	—	64	349
35 percent or more -----	2 857	1 711	587	1 124	997	19	108	1 146	—	248	771
Not computed -----	322	203	69	134	116	—	18	119	—	17	92
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	12.4	10.0-	10.0-	11.8	10.0-	10.0-	—	11.2	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	72 176	51 577	13 279	38 298	37 020	402	876	20 599	—	3 622	9 281
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100 -----	1 406	887	560	327	307	16	4	519	—	158	137
\$100 to \$149 -----	2 685	1 683	1 093	590	542	39	9	1 002	—	434	305
\$150 to \$199 -----	1 933	1 173	632	541	515	14	12	760	—	224	353
\$200 to \$249 -----	2 060	1 109	571	538	433	56	49	951	—	128	654
\$250 to \$299 -----	2 364	1 160	616	544	497	19	28	1 204	—	308	602
\$300 to \$349 -----	3 681	1 579	746	833	666	90	77	2 102	—	420	1 114
\$350 to \$399 -----	5 035	2 623	958	1 665	1 506	61	98	2 412	—	452	1 198
\$400 to \$449 -----	7 428	4 899	1 296	3 603	3 519	27	57	2 529	—	456	1 051
\$450 to \$499 -----	8 600	6 414	1 155	5 259	5 181	22	56	2 186	—	346	879
\$500 to \$549 -----	9 129	7 494	1 283	6 211	6 150	—	61	1 635	—	192	524
\$550 to \$599 -----	6 872	5 623	816	4 807	4 755	—	52	1 249	—	202	489
\$600 to \$649 -----	4 887	4 134	977	3 157	3 117	—	40	753	—	75	326
\$650 to \$699 -----	3 442	2 972	537	2 435	2 354	18	63	470	—	44	219
\$700 to \$749 -----	2 533	2 283	418	1 865	1 853	—	12	250	—	22	116
\$750 to \$999 -----	4 673	4 289	1 024	3 265	3 192	11	62	384	—	30	194
\$1,000 or more -----	2 051	1 936	273	1 663	1 630	—	33	115	—	15	65
No cash rent -----	3 397	1 319	324	995	803	29	163	2 078	—	116	1 055
Median (dollars) -----	496	524	450	538	540	313	469	407	—	361	390
Mean (dollars) -----	501	536	454	565	568	330	523	406	—	351	404

Table 40. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total	In central city	Not in central city				Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
				Total	Urban		Rural		Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					
Occupied housing units	37 016	24 394	12 691	11 703	10 963	283	457	12 622	—	1 837	6 530
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	10 953	5 713	5 240	4 743	139	358	7 033	—	717	4 619
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	13 441	6 978	6 463	6 220	144	99	5 589	—	1 120	1 911
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	10 953	5 713	5 240	4 743	139	358	7 033	—	717	4 619
1989 to March 1990	457	258	31	227	195	—	32	199	—	15	134
1985 to 1988	1 356	596	69	527	471	11	45	760	—	70	527
1980 to 1984	968	395	93	302	274	18	10	573	—	24	415
1970 to 1979	3 214	1 070	73	997	884	30	83	2 144	—	135	1 464
1960 to 1969	2 878	1 475	285	1 190	1 116	33	41	1 403	—	133	872
1950 to 1959	2 833	2 059	797	1 262	1 195	22	45	774	—	134	393
1940 to 1949	2 024	1 651	1 296	355	320	—	35	373	—	62	258
1939 or earlier	4 256	3 449	3 069	380	288	25	67	807	—	144	556
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	13 441	6 978	6 463	6 220	144	99	5 589	—	1 120	1 911
1989 to March 1990	326	236	89	147	121	—	26	90	—	15	57
1985 to 1988	1 410	997	411	586	564	22	—	413	—	73	171
1980 to 1984	1 831	1 086	527	559	457	96	6	745	—	264	307
1970 to 1979	3 998	2 631	643	1 988	1 973	—	15	1 367	—	303	416
1960 to 1969	3 788	2 832	1 244	1 588	1 552	—	36	956	—	148	245
1950 to 1959	2 881	1 977	1 264	713	713	—	—	904	—	106	274
1940 to 1949	1 930	1 576	995	581	576	—	5	354	—	47	88
1939 or earlier	2 866	2 106	1 805	301	264	26	11	760	—	164	353
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	10 953	5 713	5 240	4 743	139	358	7 033	—	717	4 619
None	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
1	440	281	166	115	96	—	19	159	—	19	78
2	3 218	1 261	593	668	594	33	41	1 957	—	142	1 459
3	10 628	6 799	3 781	3 018	2 715	65	238	3 829	—	364	2 592
4	3 086	2 166	849	1 317	1 231	41	45	920	—	128	416
5 or more	609	446	324	122	107	—	15	163	—	64	69
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	13 441	6 978	6 463	6 220	144	99	5 589	—	1 120	1 911
None	670	585	480	105	103	—	2	85	—	6	24
1	4 508	3 533	2 185	1 348	1 305	22	21	975	—	208	346
2	8 469	5 794	2 136	3 658	3 548	73	37	2 675	—	586	901
3	4 465	2 855	1 685	1 170	1 094	37	39	1 610	—	265	547
4	777	554	384	170	170	—	—	223	—	55	82
5 or more	141	120	108	12	—	12	—	21	—	—	11
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	31 204	23 984	12 691	11 293	10 853	281	159	7 220	—	1 737	1 634
Individual drilled well	4 972	286	—	286	57	2	227	4 686	—	94	4 289
Individual dug well	694	91	—	91	25	—	66	603	—	6	505
Some other source	146	33	—	33	28	—	5	113	—	—	102
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	30 525	23 706	12 465	11 241	10 777	281	183	6 819	—	1 722	1 294
Septic tank or cesspool	5 824	420	72	348	92	2	254	5 404	—	109	4 870
Other means	667	268	154	114	94	—	20	399	—	6	366
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	36 543	24 212	12 564	11 648	10 915	283	450	12 331	—	1 837	6 282
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	473	182	127	55	48	—	7	291	—	—	248
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	12 023	9 789	5 676	4 113	4 075	19	19	2 234	—	318	222
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 372	774	434	340	254	27	59	1 598	—	186	1 171
Electricity	8 478	5 804	2 122	3 682	3 482	121	79	2 674	—	760	1 187
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	13 399	7 770	4 378	3 392	3 013	104	275	5 629	—	547	3 564
Coal or coke	66	30	11	19	19	—	—	36	—	—	36
Wood	426	47	—	47	19	3	25	379	—	26	326
Solar energy	33	31	7	24	24	—	—	2	—	—	2
Other fuel	126	89	16	73	64	9	—	37	—	—	16
No fuel used	93	60	47	13	13	—	—	33	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	7 693	5 735	4 333	1 402	1 356	11	35	1 958	—	456	807
1	14 642	9 640	5 108	4 532	4 195	158	179	5 002	—	887	2 550
2	10 197	6 608	2 483	4 125	3 943	63	119	3 589	—	285	1 918
3	3 302	1 875	648	1 227	1 112	32	83	1 427	—	156	859
4	875	409	77	332	302	12	18	466	—	14	281
5 or more	307	127	42	85	55	7	23	180	—	39	115
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	10 953	5 713	5 240	4 743	139	358	7 033	—	717	4 619
1989 to March 1990	1 566	932	273	659	627	—	32	634	—	27	359
1985 to 1988	3 618	2 114	834	1 280	1 201	16	63	1 504	—	165	912
1980 to 1984	2 652	1 490	710	780	724	25	31	1 162	—	104	716
1970 to 1979	4 794	2 874	1 642	1 232	1 132	34	66	1 920	—	184	1 255
1960 to 1969	3 034	2 218	1 468	750	662	29	59	816	—	53	684
1959 or earlier	2 322	1 325	786	539	397	35	107	997	—	184	693
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	13 441	6 978	6 463	6 220	144	99	5 589	—	1 120	1 911
1989 to March 1990	6 937	5 144	2 307	2 837	2 776	18	43	1 793	—	312	524
1985 to 1988	7 308	5 066	2 532	2 534	2 427	91	16	2 242	—	496	677
1980 to 1984	2 723	1 881	1 070	811	772	23	16	842	—	143	356
1970 to 1979	1 502	1 076	873	203	179	—	24	426	—	122	174
1960 to 1969	315	150	89	61	49	—	—	165	—	39	90
1959 or earlier	245	124	107	17	17	—	—	121	—	8	90
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	17 986	10 953	5 713	5 240	4 743	139	358	7 033	—	717	4 619
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	198	54	21	33	18	—	15	144	—	—	144
1.01 or more	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Renter-occupied housing units	19 030	13 441	6 978	6 463	6 220	144	99	5 589	—	1 120	1 911
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	400	79	63	16	16	—	—	321	—	—	309
1.01 or more	100	13	13	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	87

Table 41. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural	
				Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					Rural
Occupied housing units	850	271	44	227	218	—	9	579	—	20	468
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	124	27	97	92	—	5	436	—	20	374
Renter-occupied housing units	290	147	17	130	126	—	4	143	—	—	94
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	124	27	97	92	—	5	436	—	20	374
1989 to March 1990	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	87	18	—	18	13	—	5	69	—	—	53
1980 to 1984	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
1970 to 1979	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	83
1960 to 1969	84	25	—	25	25	—	—	59	—	6	43
1950 to 1959	90	23	—	23	23	—	—	67	—	—	60
1940 to 1949	84	19	6	13	13	—	—	65	—	—	65
1939 or earlier	93	28	21	7	7	—	—	65	—	14	50
Renter-occupied housing units	290	147	17	130	126	—	4	143	—	—	94
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	18	13	—	13	13	—	—	5	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	11
1970 to 1979	75	26	—	26	26	—	—	49	—	—	32
1960 to 1969	71	24	—	24	24	—	—	47	—	—	35
1950 to 1959	51	41	—	41	41	—	—	10	—	—	2
1940 to 1949	13	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	44	30	17	13	9	—	4	14	—	—	14
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	124	27	97	92	—	5	436	—	20	374
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
2	171	9	5	4	4	—	—	162	—	14	120
3	297	78	22	56	51	—	5	219	—	6	211
4	71	37	—	37	37	—	—	34	—	—	23
5 or more	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	10
Renter-occupied housing units	290	147	17	130	126	—	4	143	—	—	94
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	43	33	—	33	33	—	—	10	—	—	3
2	191	95	17	78	78	—	—	96	—	—	67
3	45	8	—	8	8	—	—	37	—	—	24
4	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	382	262	44	218	218	—	—	120	—	14	25
Individual drilled well	451	9	—	9	—	—	9	442	—	—	432
Individual dug well	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	6	11
Some other source	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	359	255	44	211	211	—	—	104	—	14	20
Septic tank or cesspool	480	16	—	16	7	—	9	464	—	6	437
Other means	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	848	271	44	227	218	—	9	577	—	20	466
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	147	100	11	89	89	—	—	47	—	—	3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	77	4	—	4	4	—	—	73	—	—	66
Electricity	163	96	8	88	83	—	5	67	—	—	57
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	420	62	25	37	33	—	4	358	—	20	308
Coal or coke	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	34
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	88	28	9	19	19	—	—	60	—	—	45
1	255	110	13	97	97	—	—	145	—	—	117
2	277	71	15	56	51	—	5	206	—	14	160
3	113	20	—	20	20	—	—	93	—	6	76
4	78	26	7	19	15	—	4	52	—	—	47
5 or more	39	16	—	16	16	—	—	23	—	—	23
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	124	27	97	92	—	5	436	—	20	374
1989 to March 1990	50	11	—	11	11	—	—	39	—	—	22
1985 to 1988	147	37	6	31	26	—	5	110	—	—	94
1980 to 1984	38	18	5	13	13	—	—	20	—	—	20
1970 to 1979	115	37	16	21	21	—	—	78	—	—	69
1960 to 1969	60	11	—	11	11	—	—	49	—	6	43
1959 or earlier	150	10	—	10	10	—	—	140	—	14	126
Renter-occupied housing units	290	147	17	130	126	—	4	143	—	—	94
1989 to March 1990	100	58	9	49	49	—	—	42	—	—	21
1985 to 1988	115	43	8	35	35	—	—	72	—	—	47
1980 to 1984	23	16	—	16	16	—	—	7	—	—	4
1970 to 1979	34	30	—	30	26	—	4	4	—	—	4
1960 to 1969	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
1959 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	560	124	27	97	92	—	5	436	—	20	374
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	290	147	17	130	126	—	4	143	—	—	94
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 42. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural	
				Total	Urban			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999		
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					Rural
Occupied housing units	2 320	1 929	88	1 841	1 776	—	65	391	—	37	150
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 174	31	1 143	1 078	—	65	271	—	23	98
Renter-occupied housing units	875	755	57	698	698	—	—	120	—	14	52
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 174	31	1 143	1 078	—	65	271	—	23	98
1989 to March 1990	143	121	—	121	87	—	34	22	—	—	9
1985 to 1988	221	193	8	185	177	—	8	28	—	5	18
1980 to 1984	184	160	7	153	142	—	11	24	—	—	23
1970 to 1979	424	304	—	304	304	—	—	120	—	11	46
1960 to 1969	260	201	—	201	191	—	10	59	—	—	2
1950 to 1959	136	125	—	125	123	—	2	11	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	56	49	2	47	47	—	—	7	—	7	—
1939 or earlier	21	21	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	755	57	698	698	—	—	120	—	14	52
1989 to March 1990	9	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	39	36	—	36	36	—	—	3	—	—	3
1980 to 1984	56	27	5	22	22	—	—	29	—	6	11
1970 to 1979	351	326	—	326	326	—	—	25	—	—	11
1960 to 1969	210	197	22	175	175	—	—	13	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	77	69	15	54	54	—	—	8	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	53	38	—	38	38	—	—	15	—	—	15
1939 or earlier	80	53	15	38	38	—	—	27	—	8	12
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 174	31	1 143	1 078	—	65	271	—	23	98
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	64	49	8	41	39	—	2	15	—	—	2
2	145	101	—	101	101	—	—	44	—	—	28
3	516	405	6	399	399	—	—	111	—	12	43
4	617	537	9	528	468	—	60	80	—	11	18
5 or more	103	82	8	74	71	—	3	21	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	875	755	57	698	698	—	—	120	—	14	52
None	106	89	5	84	84	—	—	17	—	—	—
1	285	269	33	236	236	—	—	16	—	6	6
2	341	283	—	283	283	—	—	58	—	—	36
3	108	87	11	76	76	—	—	21	—	—	10
4	27	27	8	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	2 097	1 858	88	1 770	1 728	—	42	239	—	37	38
Individual drilled well	201	64	—	64	41	—	23	137	—	—	102
Individual dug well	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	8
Some other source	9	7	—	7	7	—	—	2	—	—	2
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	2 045	1 791	88	1 703	1 673	—	30	254	—	37	39
Septic tank or cesspool	275	138	—	138	103	—	35	137	—	—	111
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	2 315	1 924	88	1 836	1 771	—	65	391	—	37	150
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	807	695	31	664	630	—	34	112	—	8	7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	75	45	—	45	45	—	—	30	—	—	25
Electricity	831	715	37	678	664	—	14	116	—	22	60
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	590	457	20	437	420	—	17	133	—	7	58
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	84	80	20	60	60	—	—	4	—	—	—
1	785	663	39	624	608	—	16	122	—	6	61
2	1 000	824	14	810	780	—	30	176	—	31	59
3	338	266	15	251	243	—	8	72	—	—	20
4	87	81	—	81	70	—	11	6	—	—	3
5 or more	26	15	—	15	15	—	—	11	—	—	7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 174	31	1 143	1 078	—	65	271	—	23	98
1989 to March 1990	336	281	—	281	240	—	41	55	—	5	9
1985 to 1988	493	417	31	386	377	—	9	76	—	7	34
1980 to 1984	319	254	—	254	243	—	11	65	—	11	36
1970 to 1979	220	150	—	150	146	—	4	70	—	—	19
1960 to 1969	73	68	—	68	68	—	—	5	—	—	—
1959 or earlier	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	755	57	698	698	—	—	120	—	14	52
1989 to March 1990	524	465	22	443	443	—	—	59	—	6	24
1985 to 1988	278	232	22	210	210	—	—	46	—	8	17
1980 to 1984	32	28	5	23	23	—	—	4	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	41	30	8	22	22	—	—	11	—	—	11
1960 to 1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 445	1 174	31	1 143	1 078	—	65	271	—	23	98
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	875	755	57	698	698	—	—	120	—	14	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 43. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
				Total	Urban				Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					
Occupied housing units	4 157	3 166	1 237	1 929	1 828	23	78	991	—	111	445
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 324	474	850	780	18	52	490	—	30	268
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	1 842	763	1 079	1 048	5	26	501	—	81	177
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 324	474	850	780	18	52	490	—	30	268
1989 to March 1990	42	35	—	35	28	—	7	7	—	—	7
1985 to 1988	182	112	36	76	66	4	6	70	—	11	24
1980 to 1984	177	106	32	74	59	—	15	71	—	—	46
1970 to 1979	322	180	11	169	138	14	17	142	—	5	83
1960 to 1969	346	247	25	222	222	—	—	99	—	2	54
1950 to 1959	195	173	32	141	136	—	5	22	—	—	8
1940 to 1949	195	164	58	106	106	—	—	31	—	4	13
1939 or earlier	355	307	280	27	25	—	2	48	—	8	33
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	1 842	763	1 079	1 048	5	26	501	—	81	177
1989 to March 1990	57	44	19	25	18	—	7	13	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	188	144	37	107	107	—	—	44	—	4	22
1980 to 1984	189	162	69	93	93	—	—	27	—	—	20
1970 to 1979	502	379	100	278	278	—	—	124	—	14	57
1960 to 1969	376	264	90	174	174	—	—	112	—	34	27
1950 to 1959	374	287	111	176	167	5	4	87	—	—	18
1940 to 1949	218	193	54	139	139	—	—	25	—	—	9
1939 or earlier	439	370	283	87	72	—	15	69	—	29	24
BEDROOMS											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 324	474	850	780	18	52	490	—	30	268
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	65	61	33	28	28	—	—	4	—	4	—
2	346	210	103	107	85	14	8	136	—	5	84
3	899	664	237	427	398	4	25	235	—	16	137
4	438	326	68	258	246	—	12	112	—	3	46
5 or more	66	63	33	30	23	—	7	3	—	2	1
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	1 842	763	1 079	1 048	5	26	501	—	81	177
None	157	143	74	69	69	—	—	14	—	7	7
1	537	461	182	279	279	—	—	76	—	11	30
2	1 021	791	201	590	590	—	—	230	—	40	101
3	456	311	212	99	87	5	7	145	—	15	30
4	105	77	35	42	23	—	19	28	—	—	9
5 or more	67	59	59	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	3 761	3 104	1 237	1 867	1 813	23	31	657	—	105	165
Individual drilled well	355	62	—	62	15	—	47	293	—	6	250
Individual dug well	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	30
Some other source	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	3 682	3 059	1 193	1 866	1 821	23	22	623	—	107	138
Septic tank or cesspool	446	92	36	56	—	—	56	354	—	4	297
Other means	29	15	8	7	7	—	—	14	—	—	10
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	4 086	3 107	1 195	1 912	1 811	23	78	979	—	111	435
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	71	59	42	17	17	—	—	12	—	—	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	1 531	1 307	600	707	694	4	9	224	—	22	5
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	215	109	18	91	91	—	—	106	—	12	65
Electricity	898	706	184	522	496	5	21	192	—	28	132
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 456	1 004	419	585	523	14	48	452	—	49	226
Coal or coke	9	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Solar energy	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel	19	19	4	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	615	510	319	191	187	—	4	105	—	36	51
1	1 461	1 122	465	657	634	23	—	339	—	30	158
2	1 589	1 203	342	861	804	—	57	386	—	20	179
3	361	248	83	165	156	—	9	113	—	6	39
4	77	60	17	43	35	—	8	17	—	7	5
5 or more	54	23	11	12	12	—	—	31	—	12	13
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 324	474	850	780	18	52	490	—	30	268
1989 to March 1990	269	187	47	140	133	—	7	82	—	—	38
1985 to 1988	601	457	143	314	278	18	18	144	—	15	70
1980 to 1984	306	227	111	116	91	—	25	79	—	—	52
1970 to 1979	458	300	144	156	154	—	2	158	—	13	83
1960 to 1969	112	95	21	74	74	—	—	17	—	2	15
1959 or earlier	68	58	8	50	50	—	—	10	—	—	10
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	1 842	763	1 079	1 048	5	26	501	—	81	177
1989 to March 1990	1 227	970	364	606	575	5	26	257	—	23	95
1985 to 1988	856	657	245	412	412	—	—	199	—	50	72
1980 to 1984	159	127	83	44	44	—	—	32	—	—	10
1970 to 1979	80	75	58	17	17	—	—	5	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 814	1 324	474	850	780	18	52	490	—	30	268
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 343	1 842	763	1 079	1 048	5	26	501	—	81	177
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	45	35	28	7	7	—	—	10	—	—	10
1.01 or more	13	13	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 47. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	In central city		Not in central city			Rural	Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
		Total	Total	Total	Urban				Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					
Total	In central city	Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area	Rural	Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural		
Occupied housing units	850	271	44	227	218	—	9	579	—	20	468
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	189	36	9	27	27	—	—	153	—	20	126
Owner occupied	163	19	9	10	10	—	—	144	—	20	117
1-person households	74	17	9	8	8	—	—	57	—	—	50
Built 1939 or earlier	56	18	9	9	9	—	—	38	—	14	24
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	21 915	39 284	44 600	37 512	37 512	—	—	17 828	—	26 087	15 824
Female householder, no husband present	50	17	—	17	17	—	—	33	—	—	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	43	8	—	8	8	—	—	35	—	—	35
No telephone in unit	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	14	7
1-person households	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	45
Married-couple families	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
With own children under 18 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Families with female householder	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	8
With own children under 18 years	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
With public assistance income	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
With Social Security income	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	19
Built 1939 or earlier	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
No telephone in unit	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
1.01 or more persons per room	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units	65	20	9	11	11	—	—	45	—	—	35
Married-couple families	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
With own children under 18 years	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
Families with female householder	37	20	9	11	11	—	—	17	—	—	17
With own children under 18 years	22	9	9	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
Householder worked in 1989	30	11	—	11	11	—	—	28	—	—	28
With public assistance income	22	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	6
With Social Security income	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Built 1939 or earlier	13	9	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
No vehicle available	21	9	9	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5
No telephone in unit	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
1.01 or more persons per room	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	26 667	35 521	36 250	35 521	35 417	—	50 080	24 069	—	25 714	24 024
Owner occupied (dollars)	30 854	51 908	44 861	52 079	51 992	—	50 480	25 652	—	25 714	25 556
Renter occupied (dollars)	17 237	16 625	5 000	16 750	16 250	—	23 750	18 250	—	—	20 556
Specified owner-occupied housing units	331	120	27	93	88	—	5	211	—	6	184
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	192	110	27	83	78	—	5	82	—	—	68
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	13	11	—	11	11	—	—	2	—	—	2
\$300 to \$399	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
\$400 to \$499	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599	32	7	—	7	7	—	—	25	—	—	25
\$600 to \$699	54	34	14	20	20	—	—	20	—	—	19
\$700 to \$799	27	27	6	21	16	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$899	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$900 to \$999	8	2	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	19	14	7	7	7	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	631	756	648	758	753	—	775	567	—	—	550
Mean (dollars)	706	782	882	749	749	—	753	605	—	—	510
Not mortgaged	139	10	—	10	10	—	—	129	6	—	116
Less than \$100	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
\$100 to \$199	71	10	—	10	10	—	—	61	—	—	54
\$200 to \$299	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	6	50
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	184	125	—	125	125	—	—	190	—	225	189
Mean (dollars)	180	148	—	148	148	—	—	182	—	233	180
Specified renter-occupied housing units	275	143	17	126	126	—	—	132	—	—	83
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150 to \$199	10	8	—	8	8	—	—	2	—	—	2
\$200 to \$249	26	22	—	22	22	—	—	4	—	—	4
\$250 to \$299	16	10	—	10	10	—	—	6	—	—	6
\$300 to \$349	25	9	9	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
\$350 to \$399	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
\$400 to \$449	37	25	—	25	25	—	—	12	—	—	9
\$450 to \$499	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	9
\$500 to \$549	80	41	8	33	33	—	—	39	—	—	21
\$550 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$649	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$650 to \$699	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	17	14	—	14	14	—	—	3	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	22	14	—	14	14	—	—	8	—	—	3
Median (dollars)	449	426	349	427	427	—	—	475	—	—	398
Mean (dollars)	452	448	424	452	452	—	—	456	—	—	401

Table 48. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area				
	The State				Not in central city			Total	Urban, outside urbanized area			
		Total	In central city	Total	Urban		Rural		Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural
					Inside urban- ized area	Outside urbanized area						
Occupied housing units	2 320	1 929	88	1 841	1 776	—	65	391	—	37	150	
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER												
Occupied housing units	139	96	8	88	82	—	6	43	—	6	14	
Owner occupied	96	72	—	72	66	—	6	24	—	—	9	
1-person households	30	11	—	11	11	—	—	19	—	6	9	
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	40 493	44 978	6 060	48 515	50 183	—	25 720	30 481	—	8 712	40 969	
Female householder, no husband present	25	17	—	17	17	—	—	8	—	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No vehicle available	19	15	8	7	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
1-person households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
Owner-occupied housing units	40	21	—	21	21	—	—	19	—	7	3	
Married-couple families	15	5	—	5	5	—	—	10	—	7	3	
With own children under 18 years	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	7	3	
Families with female householder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	11	8	—	8	8	—	—	3	—	—	3	
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With Social Security income	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No vehicle available	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Renter-occupied housing units	204	186	24	162	162	—	—	18	—	—	2	
Married-couple families	51	51	8	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With own children under 18 years	25	25	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Families with female householder	17	13	5	8	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	
With own children under 18 years	13	13	5	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Householder worked in 1989	111	103	9	94	94	—	—	8	—	—	—	
With public assistance income	32	24	15	9	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Built 1939 or earlier	29	29	4	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No vehicle available	41	37	20	17	17	—	—	4	—	—	—	
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.01 or more persons per room	24	22	5	17	17	—	—	2	—	—	2	
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989												
Occupied housing units (dollars)	40 855	42 688	29 286	42 825	42 267	—	84 003	35 417	—	75 092	29 688	
Owner occupied (dollars)	53 282	57 707	59 493	57 494	57 236	—	84 003	39 018	—	39 750	28 750	
Renter occupied (dollars)	22 418	22 270	24 107	21 974	21 974	—	—	28 333	—	75 455	30 000	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 321	1 104	23	1 081	1 022	—	59	217	—	23	70	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
With a mortgage	1 213	1 022	9	1 013	959	—	54	191	—	23	57	
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200 to \$299	22	6	—	6	6	—	—	16	—	7	—	
\$300 to \$399	29	16	—	16	16	—	—	13	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	29	16	—	16	16	—	—	13	—	—	8	
\$500 to \$599	56	31	—	31	31	—	—	25	—	11	—	
\$600 to \$699	76	68	—	68	68	—	—	8	—	5	—	
\$700 to \$799	108	79	—	79	79	—	—	29	—	—	13	
\$800 to \$899	73	73	—	73	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$900 to \$999	104	96	2	94	92	—	2	8	—	—	—	
\$1,000 to \$1,249	223	197	7	190	186	—	4	26	—	—	15	
\$1,250 to \$1,499	192	164	—	164	164	—	—	28	—	—	8	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	135	127	—	127	112	—	15	8	—	—	3	
\$2,000 or more	166	149	—	149	116	—	33	17	—	—	10	
Median (dollars)	1 123	1 160	1 089	1 162	1 132	—	2 000+	749	—	570	1 125	
Mean (dollars)	1 288	1 353	1 141	1 355	1 263	—	2 995	940	—	466	1 242	
Not mortgaged	108	82	14	68	63	—	5	26	—	—	13	
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	44	25	6	19	19	—	—	19	—	—	9	
\$200 to \$299	47	40	—	40	35	—	5	7	—	—	4	
\$300 to \$399	9	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$500 or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	229	247	500+	244	237	—	275	170	—	—	136	
Mean (dollars)	319	360	926	244	240	—	285	189	—	—	173	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	862	748	57	691	691	—	—	114	—	14	46	
GROSS RENT												
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$149	24	20	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
\$150 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200 to \$249	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	
\$250 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300 to \$349	38	15	—	15	15	—	—	23	—	—	11	
\$350 to \$399	59	39	7	32	32	—	—	20	—	—	13	
\$400 to \$449	78	73	—	73	73	—	—	5	—	—	5	
\$450 to \$499	164	146	4	142	142	—	—	18	—	—	—	
\$500 to \$549	168	149	—	149	149	—	—	19	—	—	6	
\$550 to \$599	102	99	7	92	92	—	—	3	—	—	3	
\$600 to \$649	77	77	—	77	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$650 to \$699	50	47	—	47	47	—	—	3	—	—	3	
\$700 to \$749	22	22	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$750 to \$999	33	33	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	17	14	—	14	14	—	—	3	—	—	3	
No cash rent	24	14	8	6	6	—	—	10	—	8	2	
Median (dollars)	515	525	391	527	527	—	—	398	—	213	394	
Mean (dollars)	522	535	389	545	545	—	—	434	—	213	492	

Table 49. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total In central city		Not in central city				Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
				Total	Urban		Rural		Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					
Occupied housing units	4 157	3 166	1 237	1 929	1 828	23	78	991	—	111	445
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER											
Occupied housing units	285	232	91	141	141	—	—	53	—	5	42
Owner occupied	147	106	22	84	84	—	—	41	—	5	30
1-person households	92	86	49	37	37	—	—	6	—	—	6
Built 1939 or earlier	16	13	7	6	6	—	—	3	—	3	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	24 829	21 825	13 734	27 047	27 047	—	—	37 977	—	20 601	40 429
Female householder, no husband present	126	117	66	51	51	—	—	9	—	3	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
No vehicle available	70	64	39	25	25	—	—	6	—	—	6
No telephone in unit	23	15	15	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
1-person households	21	15	15	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Owner-occupied housing units	143	91	55	36	36	—	—	52	—	—	42
Married-couple families	31	14	14	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	15
With own children under 18 years	23	14	14	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	7
Families with female householder	68	43	28	15	15	—	—	25	—	—	17
With own children under 18 years	58	43	28	15	15	—	—	15	—	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	107	63	38	25	25	—	—	44	—	—	34
With public assistance income	32	11	6	5	5	—	—	21	—	—	21
With Social Security income	20	20	9	11	11	—	—	2	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	32	30	30	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	24	19	3	16	16	—	—	5	—	—	5
No telephone in unit	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	27	5	5	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	14
Renter-occupied housing units	648	517	313	204	189	—	15	131	—	38	74
Married-couple families	180	141	76	65	58	—	7	39	—	6	17
With own children under 18 years	167	128	76	52	45	—	7	39	—	6	17
Families with female householder	241	190	119	71	71	—	—	51	—	18	30
With own children under 18 years	234	183	112	71	71	—	—	51	—	18	30
Householder worked in 1989	353	253	157	96	81	—	15	100	—	24	57
With public assistance income	184	161	138	23	23	—	—	23	—	7	16
With Social Security income	79	55	39	16	16	—	—	24	—	7	17
Built 1939 or earlier	197	178	142	36	28	—	8	19	—	—	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	34	28	28	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
No vehicle available	311	245	173	72	72	—	—	66	—	34	27
No telephone in unit	253	169	136	33	33	—	—	84	—	34	45
1.01 or more persons per room	139	115	82	33	33	—	—	24	—	6	13
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Occupied housing units (dollars)	27 095	27 299	21 997	30 997	30 565	14 554	41 111	26 661	—	25 341	22 880
Owner occupied (dollars)	39 481	41 455	32 622	47 112	47 155	14 107	61 449	35 000	—	27 727	27 308
Renter occupied (dollars)	20 940	20 942	15 525	23 726	23 643	18 750	35 625	20 924	—	23 542	16 625
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 523	1 227	444	783	736	—	47	296	—	25	125
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	1 285	1 025	339	686	645	—	41	260	—	17	103
Less than \$200	11	5	—	5	5	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	43	34	9	25	25	—	—	9	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399	142	95	49	46	46	—	—	47	—	—	47
\$400 to \$499	87	80	43	37	37	—	—	7	—	4	3
\$500 to \$599	145	98	55	43	35	—	8	47	—	—	7
\$600 to \$699	162	130	56	74	72	—	2	32	—	—	12
\$700 to \$799	115	99	33	66	64	—	2	16	—	—	6
\$800 to \$899	155	110	23	87	81	—	6	45	—	—	8
\$900 to \$999	65	49	25	24	24	—	—	16	—	2	1
\$1,000 to \$1,249	185	160	34	126	117	—	9	25	—	11	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	88	87	12	75	75	—	—	1	—	—	1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	53	53	—	53	46	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	34	25	—	25	18	—	7	9	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	753	773	614	840	833	—	1 069	623	—	1 057	393
Mean (dollars)	818	846	664	936	916	—	1 257	708	—	984	636
Not mortgaged	238	202	105	97	91	—	6	36	—	8	22
Less than \$100	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	123	101	56	45	45	—	—	22	—	8	14
\$200 to \$299	59	51	18	33	33	—	—	8	—	—	8
\$300 to \$399	13	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	30	24	18	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	194	196	186	206	201	—	425	160	—	140	146
Mean (dollars)	245	250	271	227	213	—	433	220	—	147	175
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 317	1 829	763	1 066	1 042	5	19	488	—	81	177
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	72	63	47	16	16	—	—	9	—	7	2
\$100 to \$149	78	71	54	17	17	—	—	7	—	7	—
\$150 to \$199	53	48	24	24	24	—	—	5	—	—	5
\$200 to \$249	57	33	20	13	13	—	—	24	—	8	16
\$250 to \$299	45	35	19	16	16	—	—	10	—	4	6
\$300 to \$349	61	23	23	—	—	—	—	38	—	2	36
\$350 to \$399	223	155	91	64	60	—	4	68	—	15	24
\$400 to \$449	261	186	56	130	130	—	—	75	—	—	21
\$450 to \$499	264	218	94	124	124	—	—	46	—	—	5
\$500 to \$549	413	373	111	262	262	—	—	40	—	—	28
\$550 to \$599	181	166	61	105	105	—	—	15	—	12	—
\$600 to \$649	158	123	42	81	81	—	—	35	—	18	12
\$650 to \$699	68	54	17	37	29	—	8	14	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749	95	95	44	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	132	108	45	63	63	—	—	24	—	—	3
\$1,000 or more	71	58	11	47	40	—	7	13	—	—	13
No cash rent	85	20	4	16	11	—	5	65	—	8	6
Median (dollars)	500	510	482	523	522	—	684	436	—	380	385
Mean (dollars)	500	508	456	545	538	—	895	468	—	390	463

Table 52. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total		In central city		Not in central city			Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
						Total	Urban				
							Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area			
Total	Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	Rural								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	14 708	10 002	5 218	4 784	4 393	123	268	4 706	—	708	2 668
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	14 708	10 002	5 218	4 784	4 393	123	268	4 706	—	708	2 668
Less than 10 percent.....	2 854	1 832	1 038	794	687	18	89	1 022	—	104	697
10 to 14 percent.....	2 820	1 971	1 081	890	817	40	33	849	—	109	472
15 to 19 percent.....	2 659	1 752	798	954	899	7	48	907	—	82	544
20 to 24 percent.....	1 755	1 234	584	650	595	3	22	521	—	84	235
25 to 29 percent.....	1 297	956	436	520	489	8	23	341	—	99	138
30 to 34 percent.....	802	546	322	224	224	—	—	256	—	44	135
35 to 49 percent.....	1 072	726	401	325	298	17	10	346	—	59	197
50 percent or more.....	1 286	861	492	369	338	—	31	425	—	100	238
Not computed.....	163	124	66	58	46	—	12	39	—	27	12
Median.....	18.0	18.2	17.9	18.6	18.7	17.5	15.6	17.5	—	22.7	16.5
Less than \$20,000.....	4 353	2 496	1 570	926	814	40	72	1 857	—	375	1 210
Less than 20 percent.....	1 198	552	319	233	210	12	11	646	—	73	490
20 to 24 percent.....	448	301	211	90	68	11	11	147	—	13	116
25 to 29 percent.....	351	188	124	64	64	—	—	163	—	59	96
30 to 34 percent.....	360	186	142	44	44	—	—	174	—	44	108
35 percent or more.....	1 833	1 145	708	437	382	17	38	688	—	159	388
Not computed.....	163	124	66	58	46	—	12	39	—	27	12
Median.....	31.4	33.9	33.5	35.4	34.8	23.6	50.0+	28.6	—	33.3	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 384	2 273	1 447	826	777	28	21	1 111	—	245	588
Less than 20 percent.....	1 872	1 201	833	368	335	12	21	671	—	134	424
20 to 24 percent.....	456	239	152	87	79	8	—	217	—	71	75
25 to 29 percent.....	355	260	158	102	94	8	—	95	—	40	30
30 to 34 percent.....	283	217	138	79	79	—	—	66	—	—	27
35 percent or more.....	418	356	166	190	190	—	—	62	—	—	32
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.3	19.1	17.4	22.6	23.4	21.3	10.4	16.9	—	18.3	13.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 985	2 122	1 017	1 105	998	30	77	863	—	61	531
Less than 20 percent.....	1 985	1 304	707	597	523	16	58	681	—	61	465
20 to 24 percent.....	390	311	108	203	184	14	5	79	—	—	39
25 to 29 percent.....	386	320	147	173	162	—	11	66	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent.....	129	74	36	77	77	—	—	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	95	19	—	55	52	—	3	21	—	—	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	16.9	15.0	18.9	19.3	19.3	10.0-	14.4	—	12.5	13.5
\$50,000 or more.....	3 986	3 111	1 184	1 927	1 804	25	98	875	—	27	339
Less than 20 percent.....	3 278	2 498	1 058	1 440	1 335	25	80	780	—	27	334
20 to 24 percent.....	461	383	113	270	264	—	6	78	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	205	188	7	181	169	—	12	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	30	30	6	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	13.8	12.0	15.1	15.3	10.0-	13.8	12.1	—	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	18 829	13 328	6 901	6 427	6 184	144	99	5 501	—	1 109	1 866
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	18 829	13 328	6 901	6 427	6 184	144	99	5 501	—	1 109	1 866
Less than 10 percent.....	861	497	266	231	230	—	1	364	—	85	137
10 to 14 percent.....	2 046	1 462	708	754	710	27	17	584	—	93	217
15 to 19 percent.....	2 844	2 104	863	1 241	1 195	23	23	740	—	155	265
20 to 24 percent.....	2 688	1 941	860	1 081	1 051	18	12	747	—	172	165
25 to 29 percent.....	2 037	1 407	786	621	614	—	7	630	—	135	166
30 to 34 percent.....	1 533	1 146	723	423	403	19	1	387	—	50	147
35 to 49 percent.....	2 736	2 079	1 110	969	937	22	10	657	—	175	233
50 percent or more.....	3 029	2 086	1 279	807	784	23	—	943	—	206	358
Not computed.....	1 055	606	306	300	260	12	28	449	—	38	178
Median.....	26.1	26.3	28.8	23.9	23.9	24.4	18.8	25.7	—	26.1	26.8
Less than \$10,000.....	5 439	3 470	2 464	1 006	940	45	21	1 969	—	520	715
Less than 20 percent.....	344	228	182	46	46	—	—	116	—	44	15
20 to 24 percent.....	401	237	200	37	37	—	—	164	—	41	43
25 to 29 percent.....	526	270	252	18	18	—	—	256	—	92	78
30 to 34 percent.....	390	292	264	28	28	—	—	98	—	31	50
35 percent or more.....	3 160	2 021	1 348	673	628	45	—	1 139	—	299	437
Not computed.....	618	422	218	204	183	—	21	196	—	13	92
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	47.0	—	39.6	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 412	3 057	1 703	1 354	1 301	37	16	1 355	—	264	502
Less than 20 percent.....	515	245	170	75	75	—	—	270	—	83	121
20 to 24 percent.....	377	208	154	54	36	18	—	169	—	67	32
25 to 29 percent.....	526	330	223	107	107	—	—	196	—	27	67
30 to 34 percent.....	647	427	270	157	138	19	—	220	—	19	97
35 percent or more.....	2 193	1 758	822	936	926	—	10	435	—	68	147
Not computed.....	154	89	64	25	19	—	6	65	—	—	38
Median.....	35.5	37.9	35.1	40.7	41.2	30.1	37.5	30.2	—	23.7	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 890	3 458	1 591	1 867	1 810	37	20	1 432	—	218	448
Less than 20 percent.....	1 738	1 027	599	428	380	37	11	711	—	114	317
20 to 24 percent.....	1 284	957	339	618	618	—	—	327	—	64	74
25 to 29 percent.....	839	664	258	406	399	—	7	175	—	16	18
30 to 34 percent.....	452	383	152	231	230	—	1	69	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	405	379	219	160	160	—	—	26	—	14	7
Not computed.....	172	48	24	24	23	—	1	124	—	10	32
Median.....	22.4	23.5	22.7	24.0	24.2	16.0	14.3	19.3	—	19.0	16.8
\$35,000 or more.....	4 088	3 343	1 143	2 200	2 133	25	42	745	—	107	201
Less than 20 percent.....	3 154	2 563	886	1 677	1 634	13	30	591	—	92	166
20 to 24 percent.....	626	539	167	372	360	—	12	87	—	—	16
25 to 29 percent.....	146	143	53	90	90	—	—	3	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent.....	44	44	37	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	111	47	—	47	35	12	—	64	—	15	16
Median.....	15.8	16.2	15.2	16.5	16.5	12.5	18.0	13.4	—	15.7	10.3

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 53. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	The State	Inside metropolitan area						Outside metropolitan area			
		Total	In central city	Not in central city			Rural	Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
				Total	Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area			Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	331	120	27	93	88	—	5	211	—	6	184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	331	120	27	93	88	—	5	211	—	6	184
Less than 10 percent.....	103	16	—	16	16	—	—	87	—	—	80
10 to 14 percent.....	57	26	—	26	26	—	—	31	—	6	19
15 to 19 percent.....	68	34	22	12	7	—	5	34	—	—	31
20 to 24 percent.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	21
25 to 29 percent.....	31	29	5	24	24	—	—	2	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent.....	19	6	—	6	6	—	—	13	—	—	8
35 to 49 percent.....	28	9	—	9	9	—	—	19	—	—	19
50 percent or more.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.4	17.6	18.1	16.9	16.4	—	17.5	13.0	—	12.5	13.2
Less than \$20,000.....	63	11	—	11	11	—	—	52	—	—	52
Less than 20 percent.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.1	27.5	—	27.5	27.5	—	—	23.1	—	—	23.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	80	19	5	14	14	—	—	61	—	6	46
Less than 20 percent.....	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	6	29
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	13	11	5	6	6	—	—	2	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent.....	14	6	—	6	6	—	—	8	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	29.3	27.5	30.8	30.8	—	—	13.9	—	12.5	16.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	64	23	9	14	14	—	—	41	—	—	40
Less than 20 percent.....	51	16	9	7	7	—	—	35	—	—	34
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.4	17.5	17.5	25.0	25.0	—	—	10.0	—	—	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	124	67	13	54	49	—	5	57	—	—	46
Less than 20 percent.....	112	60	13	47	42	—	5	52	—	—	46
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.1	14.6	17.5	12.9	12.2	—	17.5	10.0	—	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	275	143	17	126	126	—	—	132	—	—	83
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	275	143	17	126	126	—	—	132	—	—	83
Less than 10 percent.....	19	10	—	10	10	—	—	9	—	—	9
10 to 14 percent.....	39	18	—	18	18	—	—	21	—	—	7
15 to 19 percent.....	38	9	—	9	9	—	—	29	—	—	29
20 to 24 percent.....	25	19	8	11	11	—	—	6	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	14	9	—	9	9	—	—	5	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent.....	61	34	—	34	34	—	—	27	—	—	22
50 percent or more.....	46	19	9	10	10	—	—	27	—	—	2
Not computed.....	22	14	—	14	14	—	—	8	—	—	3
Median.....	27.0	29.7	50.0+	29.4	29.4	—	—	22.5	—	—	19.1
Less than \$10,000.....	59	38	9	29	29	—	—	21	—	—	7
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	43	27	9	18	18	—	—	16	—	—	2
Not computed.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Median.....	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	37.2	37.2	—	—	50.0+	—	—	37.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	82	39	—	39	39	—	—	43	—	—	27
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	3	—	3	3	—	—	5	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	56	18	—	18	18	—	—	38	—	—	22
Not computed.....	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	41.2	41.1	—	41.1	41.1	—	—	41.3	—	—	37.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	53	22	8	14	14	—	—	31	—	—	26
Less than 20 percent.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	22
20 to 24 percent.....	12	8	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median.....	20.8	27.5	22.5	35.6	35.6	—	—	17.2	—	—	17.2
\$35,000 or more.....	81	44	—	44	44	—	—	37	—	—	23
Less than 20 percent.....	74	37	—	37	37	—	—	37	—	—	23
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.7	12.4	—	12.4	12.4	—	—	13.2	—	—	15.6

Table 54. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total In central city		Not in central city				Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
				Total	Urban		Rural		Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 321	1 104	23	1 081	1 022	—	59	217	—	23	70
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	1 321	1 104	23	1 081	1 022	—	59	217	—	23	70
Less than 10 percent	138	105	6	99	94	—	5	33	—	11	4
10 to 14 percent	131	84	—	84	82	—	2	47	—	—	25
15 to 19 percent	199	163	8	155	155	—	—	36	—	5	6
20 to 24 percent	253	236	7	229	223	—	6	17	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	222	199	—	199	192	—	7	23	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	103	86	—	86	77	—	9	17	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent	172	151	2	149	123	—	26	21	—	—	12
50 percent or more	103	80	—	80	76	—	4	23	—	7	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.8	24.2	18.4	24.4	24.0	—	35.3	19.0	—	15.5	20.0
Less than \$20,000	104	56	—	56	56	—	—	48	—	7	18
Less than 20 percent	20	6	—	6	6	—	—	14	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	78	50	—	50	50	—	—	28	—	7	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	39.0	—	50.0+	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	145	112	2	112	112	—	—	31	—	—	10
Less than 20 percent	38	23	—	23	23	—	—	15	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	30	30	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	18	—	18	18	—	—	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	44	38	2	36	36	—	—	6	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.9	29.8	45.0	29.7	29.7	—	—	30.2	—	—	35.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	300	247	—	247	223	—	24	53	—	5	14
Less than 20 percent	57	37	—	37	32	—	5	20	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	90	79	—	79	79	—	—	11	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	81	70	—	70	70	—	—	11	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	29	22	—	22	18	—	4	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	43	39	—	39	24	—	15	4	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.2	25.5	—	25.5	25.0	—	42.7	23.0	—	17.5	26.8
\$50,000 or more	772	666	21	666	631	—	35	85	—	11	28
Less than 20 percent	353	286	14	272	270	—	2	67	—	11	22
20 to 24 percent	158	152	7	145	139	—	6	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	105	99	—	99	92	—	7	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	46	46	—	46	41	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	110	104	—	104	89	—	15	6	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	21.9	17.8	22.1	21.6	—	32.5	14.9	—	10.0-	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	862	748	57	691	691	—	—	114	—	14	46
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels	862	748	57	691	691	—	—	114	—	14	46
Less than 10 percent	16	8	—	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent	111	81	11	70	70	—	—	30	—	—	21
15 to 19 percent	127	122	7	115	115	—	—	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent	104	94	—	94	94	—	—	10	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	126	106	22	84	84	—	—	20	—	6	7
30 to 34 percent	94	81	—	81	81	—	—	13	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent	67	61	5	56	56	—	—	6	—	—	6
50 percent or more	182	170	4	166	166	—	—	12	—	—	—
Not computed	35	25	8	17	17	—	—	10	—	8	2
Median	27.2	27.7	26.5	28.0	28.0	—	—	24.5	—	27.5	16.0
Less than \$10,000	167	145	24	121	121	—	—	22	—	6	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	21	15	15	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	131	119	9	110	110	—	—	12	—	—	—
Not computed	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	29.0	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	—	27.5	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	219	191	—	191	191	—	—	28	—	—	12
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent	51	37	—	37	37	—	—	14	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	51	42	—	42	42	—	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	115	112	—	112	112	—	—	3	—	—	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.1	40.8	—	40.8	40.8	—	—	29.3	—	—	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	221	202	14	188	188	—	—	19	—	—	14
Less than 20 percent	54	43	7	36	36	—	—	11	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent	68	60	—	60	60	—	—	8	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	54	54	7	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	39	39	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.9	24.6	22.5	24.6	24.6	—	—	18.5	—	—	16.0
\$35,000 or more	255	210	19	191	191	—	—	45	—	8	20
Less than 20 percent	200	168	11	157	157	—	—	32	—	—	15
20 to 24 percent	34	34	—	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not computed	18	8	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	2
Median	14.9	15.8	12.5	16.1	16.1	—	—	12.0	—	—	13.0

Table 55. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area	Inside metropolitan area							Outside metropolitan area			
	The State	Total In central city		Not in central city				Total	Urban, outside urbanized area		Rural
				Total	Urban		Rural		Place of 10,000 or more	Place of 2,500 to 9,999	
					Inside urbanized area	Outside urbanized area					
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 523	1 227	444	783	736	—	47	296	—	25	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	1 523	1 227	444	783	736	—	47	296	—	25	125
Less than 10 percent.....	246	200	63	137	137	—	—	46	—	—	40
10 to 14 percent.....	232	177	94	83	83	—	—	55	—	8	31
15 to 19 percent.....	298	206	72	134	119	—	15	92	—	4	21
20 to 24 percent.....	253	214	72	142	125	—	17	39	—	—	21
25 to 29 percent.....	143	112	28	84	77	—	7	31	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	116	110	31	79	77	—	2	6	—	—	4
35 to 49 percent.....	154	129	53	76	76	—	—	25	—	13	—
50 percent or more.....	76	74	26	48	42	—	6	2	—	—	2
Not computed.....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.7	20.7	19.3	21.3	21.2	—	22.5	17.6	—	40.4	13.6
Less than \$20,000.....	204	162	82	80	74	—	6	42	—	8	28
Less than 20 percent.....	66	40	22	18	18	—	—	26	—	8	18
20 to 24 percent.....	13	5	—	5	5	—	—	8	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	103	95	48	47	41	—	6	8	—	—	2
Not computed.....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	36.3	43.4	41.7	45.4	43.1	—	50.0+	15.8	—	12.5	16.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	383	326	183	143	141	—	2	57	—	17	23
Less than 20 percent.....	155	135	83	52	52	—	—	20	—	4	16
20 to 24 percent.....	41	36	32	4	4	—	—	5	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent.....	54	47	18	29	29	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	48	42	19	23	21	—	2	6	—	—	4
35 percent or more.....	85	66	31	35	35	—	—	19	—	13	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.5	23.9	21.3	27.7	27.5	—	32.5	27.5	—	43.5	18.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	348	274	90	184	174	—	10	74	—	—	16
Less than 20 percent.....	142	90	41	49	47	—	2	52	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent.....	99	92	34	58	50	—	8	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	37	22	10	12	12	—	—	15	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	49	49	5	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	21	21	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.6	22.6	20.6	23.7	24.0	—	21.9	18.0	—	—	15.0
\$50,000 or more.....	588	465	89	376	347	—	29	123	—	—	58
Less than 20 percent.....	413	318	83	235	222	—	13	95	—	—	48
20 to 24 percent.....	100	81	6	75	66	—	9	19	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent.....	42	33	—	33	26	—	7	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	21	21	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	16.3	13.0	17.6	17.2	—	20.8	14.5	—	—	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2 317	1 829	763	1 066	1 042	5	19	488	—	81	177
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
All income levels.....	2 317	1 829	763	1 066	1 042	5	19	488	—	81	177
Less than 10 percent.....	94	71	27	44	44	—	—	23	—	8	5
10 to 14 percent.....	236	184	107	77	73	—	4	52	—	19	17
15 to 19 percent.....	322	257	108	149	149	—	—	65	—	15	5
20 to 24 percent.....	287	233	42	191	183	—	8	54	—	—	31
25 to 29 percent.....	272	205	62	143	143	—	—	67	—	7	39
30 to 34 percent.....	198	165	79	86	86	—	—	33	—	2	5
35 to 49 percent.....	360	326	149	177	170	—	7	34	—	4	17
50 percent or more.....	380	285	153	132	132	—	—	95	—	18	52
Not computed.....	168	103	36	67	62	5	—	65	—	8	6
Median.....	27.5	27.9	31.1	26.3	26.4	—	23.4	26.3	—	18.2	28.5
Less than \$10,000.....	458	359	210	149	149	—	—	99	—	36	38
Less than 20 percent.....	46	37	37	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	2
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	29	22	—	22	22	—	—	7	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	26	26	17	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	270	187	124	63	63	—	—	83	—	22	36
Not computed.....	87	87	32	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	—	45.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	643	500	256	244	239	5	—	143	—	2	75
Less than 20 percent.....	43	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	22
25 to 29 percent.....	79	43	25	18	18	—	—	36	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent.....	79	56	41	15	15	—	—	23	—	2	2
35 percent or more.....	379	346	147	199	199	—	—	33	—	—	20
Not computed.....	41	12	—	12	7	5	—	29	—	—	6
Median.....	39.1	40.6	39.3	41.7	41.7	—	—	29.9	—	32.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	744	591	170	421	417	—	4	153	—	15	52
Less than 20 percent.....	187	134	49	85	81	—	4	53	—	15	13
20 to 24 percent.....	230	198	42	156	156	—	—	32	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	140	116	33	83	83	—	—	24	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	78	68	11	57	57	—	—	10	—	—	3
35 percent or more.....	84	71	31	40	40	—	—	13	—	—	13
Not computed.....	25	4	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Median.....	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.1	—	12.5	22.0	—	17.5	26.4
\$35,000 or more.....	472	379	127	252	237	—	15	93	—	28	12
Less than 20 percent.....	376	298	113	185	185	—	—	78	—	20	12
20 to 24 percent.....	35	35	—	35	27	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	24	24	4	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	15	15	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	8	—
Median.....	15.0	15.6	13.7	16.7	16.3	—	24.7	12.4	—	10.8	11.0

Table 57. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units -----	840	2 286	679	284	175	627
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	550	1 433	475	166	94	390
Renter-occupied housing units -----	290	853	204	118	81	237
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	550	1 433	475	166	94	390
1989 to March 1990 -----	11	143	50	18	6	42
1985 to 1988 -----	80	221	67	19	12	85
1980 to 1984 -----	20	184	72	24	5	47
1970 to 1979 -----	91	418	107	54	23	144
1960 to 1969 -----	84	258	67	44	34	56
1950 to 1959 -----	88	136	88	6	6	8
1940 to 1949 -----	84	52	18	—	8	8
1939 or earlier -----	92	21	6	1	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	290	853	204	118	81	237
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	9	—	9	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	18	39	8	19	—	3
1980 to 1984 -----	18	56	6	9	—	14
1970 to 1979 -----	75	334	103	62	36	82
1960 to 1969 -----	71	210	49	—	27	77
1950 to 1959 -----	51	77	8	—	—	32
1940 to 1949 -----	13	51	13	4	7	6
1939 or earlier -----	44	77	17	15	11	23
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	550	1 433	475	166	94	390
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	10	58	32	14	—	—
2 -----	170	143	50	18	5	30
3 -----	295	512	121	64	26	158
4 -----	64	617	231	57	57	178
5 or more -----	11	103	41	13	6	24
Renter-occupied housing units -----	290	853	204	118	81	237
None -----	—	106	29	14	—	29
1 -----	43	283	90	35	34	56
2 -----	191	338	61	34	47	113
3 -----	45	104	24	27	—	31
4 -----	7	14	—	—	—	8
5 or more -----	4	8	—	8	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company -----	372	2 069	625	252	157	569
Individual drilled well -----	451	195	54	26	13	51
Individual dug well -----	17	13	—	6	5	—
Some other source -----	—	9	—	—	—	7
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer -----	349	2 017	597	256	157	545
Septic tank or cesspool -----	480	269	82	28	18	82
Other means -----	11	—	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	838	2 281	679	284	175	627
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	2	5	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	147	807	283	88	85	181
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	75	72	6	20	5	14
Electricity -----	155	806	253	78	32	250
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	420	584	137	91	53	172
Coal or coke -----	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	34	7	—	7	—	—
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	10	—	—	—	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	88	84	24	27	—	18
1 -----	253	768	203	99	91	214
2 -----	276	985	345	97	66	302
3 -----	113	336	77	37	18	56
4 -----	71	87	30	8	—	37
5 or more -----	39	26	—	16	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	550	1 433	475	166	94	390
1989 to March 1990 -----	50	336	117	36	6	110
1985 to 1988 -----	140	485	124	28	41	153
1980 to 1984 -----	36	319	90	66	6	102
1970 to 1979 -----	115	216	93	36	30	17
1960 to 1969 -----	60	73	51	—	9	8
1959 or earlier -----	149	4	—	—	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	290	853	204	118	81	237
1989 to March 1990 -----	100	519	114	70	70	159
1985 to 1988 -----	115	265	71	43	4	70
1980 to 1984 -----	23	32	11	5	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	34	37	8	—	7	8
1960 to 1969 -----	18	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	550	1 433	475	166	94	390
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	290	853	204	118	81	237
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	2	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 57. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Korean	Vietnamese	Laotian	Thai	All Pacific Islander	Hawaiian
Occupied housing units -----	264	100	30	14	34	32
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	125	87	25	6	12	12
Renter-occupied housing units -----	139	13	5	8	22	20
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	125	87	25	6	12	12
1989 to March 1990 -----	6	21	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	13	11	2	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	4	15	5	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	36	12	9	4	6	6
1960 to 1969 -----	40	15	—	—	2	2
1950 to 1959 -----	18	—	—	2	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	—	7	9	—	4	4
1939 or earlier -----	8	6	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	139	13	5	8	22	20
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	14	—	5	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	45	—	—	—	17	17
1960 to 1969 -----	46	5	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959 -----	11	8	—	8	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	12	—	—	—	2	—
1939 or earlier -----	11	—	—	—	3	3
BEDROOMS						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	125	87	25	6	12	12
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	10	—	2	—	6	6
2 -----	14	9	9	—	2	2
3 -----	59	39	14	2	4	4
4 -----	23	39	—	4	—	—
5 or more -----	19	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	139	13	5	8	22	20
None -----	18	8	—	—	—	—
1 -----	56	—	2	—	2	—
2 -----	51	5	3	—	3	3
3 -----	14	—	—	8	4	4
4 -----	—	—	—	—	13	13
5 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company -----	241	87	19	10	28	26
Individual drilled well -----	23	11	9	4	6	6
Individual dug well -----	—	2	—	—	—	—
Some other source -----	—	—	2	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer -----	237	91	19	10	28	26
Septic tank or cesspool -----	27	9	11	4	6	6
Other means -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	259	100	30	14	34	32
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	5	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	117	19	9	6	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	11	3	7	—	3	3
Electricity -----	67	47	3	8	25	25
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	69	31	11	—	6	4
Coal or coke -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	109	2	—	8	17	17
2 -----	60	48	23	2	15	15
3 -----	76	50	7	—	2	—
4 -----	6	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more -----	6	—	—	4	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	125	87	25	6	12	12
1989 to March 1990 -----	28	21	—	4	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	46	50	7	2	8	8
1980 to 1984 -----	18	12	18	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	28	4	—	—	4	4
1960 to 1969 -----	5	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	139	13	5	8	22	20
1989 to March 1990 -----	82	2	2	8	5	3
1985 to 1988 -----	57	8	3	—	13	13
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	5	—	—	4	4
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	125	87	25	6	12	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	139	13	5	8	22	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 58. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Occupied housing units -----	840	2 286	679	284	175	627
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units -----	188	137	73	23	10	13
Owner occupied -----	162	96	63	12	10	5
1-person households -----	73	30	30	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	55	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	22 015	38 958	50 726	28 373	47 415	4 691
Female householder, no husband present -----	49	25	9	11	5	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	43	19	4	7	—	8
No telephone in unit -----	21	3	—	—	—	—
1-person households -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	52	40	8	8	—	5
Married-couple families -----	8	15	—	—	—	5
With own children under 18 years -----	1	10	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder -----	18	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	18	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	4	11	—	8	—	—
With public assistance income -----	8	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income -----	18	2	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	23	8	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	12	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5	1	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	65	202	35	31	45	40
Married-couple families -----	13	51	9	9	9	17
With own children under 18 years -----	13	25	9	9	—	—
Families with female householder -----	37	17	—	13	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	22	13	—	9	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	39	111	31	14	14	23
With public assistance income -----	22	32	4	13	—	8
With Social Security income -----	2	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	13	29	7	—	11	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	2	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	21	41	11	5	—	18
No telephone in unit -----	13	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	15	22	7	9	—	6
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	26 481	40 954	44 935	33 611	30 391	47 399
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	30 732	53 106	60 068	45 208	39 643	62 137
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	17 237	21 948	19 211	19 643	12 813	29 625
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	323	1 309	437	143	87	378
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	185	1 201	376	143	72	369
Less than \$200 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	13	22	15	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	15	29	9	—	14	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	9	27	16	—	5	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	32	52	8	—	5	20
\$600 to \$699 -----	47	76	32	3	2	8
\$700 to \$799 -----	27	108	4	46	7	35
\$800 to \$899 -----	8	73	39	6	—	22
\$900 to \$999 -----	8	104	23	19	8	31
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	7	217	80	15	5	79
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	19	192	47	10	26	76
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	135	55	12	—	31
\$2,000 or more -----	—	166	48	32	—	61
Median (dollars) -----	633	1 126	1 131	990	969	1 198
Mean (dollars) -----	710	1 293	1 367	1 404	891	1 337
Not mortgaged -----	138	108	61	—	15	9
Less than \$100 -----	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	71	44	17	—	11	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	56	47	31	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	9	5	—	4	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	8	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	185	229	245	—	184	275
Mean (dollars) -----	181	319	400	—	220	281
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	275	840	204	111	81	237
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149 -----	—	24	4	5	—	8
\$150 to \$199 -----	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249 -----	26	6	6	—	—	—
\$250 to \$299 -----	16	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349 -----	25	38	15	9	—	6
\$350 to \$399 -----	13	55	32	7	7	—
\$400 to \$449 -----	37	75	35	2	4	16
\$450 to \$499 -----	16	164	17	18	18	52
\$500 to \$549 -----	80	168	44	33	12	47
\$550 to \$599 -----	—	102	17	13	14	48
\$600 to \$649 -----	8	64	8	—	19	10
\$650 to \$699 -----	5	50	9	—	7	11
\$700 to \$749 -----	—	22	7	4	—	11
\$750 to \$999 -----	17	33	7	12	—	6
\$1,000 or more -----	—	17	3	—	—	14
No cash rent -----	22	—	—	8	—	8
Median (dollars) -----	449	514	481	516	548	535
Mean (dollars) -----	452	522	492	514	535	554

Table 58. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

— Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Korean	Vietnamese	Laotian	Thai	All Pacific Islander	Hawaiian
Occupied housing units -----	264	100	30	14	34	32
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER						
Occupied housing units -----	6	—	3	—	2	—
Owner occupied -----	6	—	—	—	—	—
1-person households -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	25 720	—	53 000	—	145 632	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	3	—	—	—
1-person households -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9	8	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families -----	—	8	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	—	8	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	—	1	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	1	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	29	8	—	8	2	—
Married-couple families -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder -----	4	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	4	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	15	8	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	11	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	2	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 909	47 500	39 643	8 815	35 625	32 500
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	40 511	51 835	39 464	45 625	60 595	60 595
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	18 967	5 000—	50 136	5 360	29 038	28 846
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	102	82	9	6	12	12
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	87	76	9	6	12	12
Less than \$200 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	4	4	9	2	4	4
\$600 to \$699 -----	18	5	—	—	—	—
\$700 to \$799 -----	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$899 -----	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$900 to \$999 -----	23	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	12	14	—	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	9	6	—	4	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	5	28	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	958	1 179	525	1 313	775	775
Mean (dollars) -----	1 128	1 143	532	1 124	849	849
Not mortgaged -----	15	6	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	10	6	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	188	125	—	—	—	—
Mean (dollars) -----	212	107	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	133	13	5	8	22	20
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149 -----	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$150 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250 to \$299 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349 -----	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$350 to \$399 -----	7	—	2	—	4	4
\$400 to \$449 -----	13	5	—	—	3	3
\$450 to \$499 -----	49	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$549 -----	17	—	—	—	—	—
\$550 to \$599 -----	7	—	3	—	—	—
\$600 to \$649 -----	18	—	—	—	13	13
\$650 to \$699 -----	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars) -----	472	345	558	875	612	612
Mean (dollars) -----	493	381	509	792	531	531

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 59. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	American Indian	All Asian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	323	1 309	437	143	87	378
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels.....	323	1 309	437	143	87	378
Less than 10 percent.....	103	136	76	—	7	26
10 to 14 percent.....	57	127	41	8	29	31
15 to 19 percent.....	61	199	55	9	15	73
20 to 24 percent.....	20	247	67	57	8	81
25 to 29 percent.....	31	222	66	20	16	65
30 to 34 percent.....	19	103	35	10	—	30
35 to 49 percent.....	28	172	68	26	7	46
50 percent or more.....	4	103	29	13	5	26
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.1	23.9	23.5	24.8	17.5	23.6
Less than \$20,000.....	62	104	32	7	16	19
Less than 20 percent.....	21	20	9	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	6	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	23	78	23	7	10	13
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.4	50.0+	48.8	50.0+	37.0	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	80	145	39	35	18	23
Less than 20 percent.....	44	38	16	—	16	4
20 to 24 percent.....	7	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	30	5	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	14	28	6	6	—	12
35 percent or more.....	2	44	12	18	2	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	29.9	28.5	35.4	11.8	33.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	64	300	90	49	14	85
Less than 20 percent.....	51	57	16	—	7	16
20 to 24 percent.....	6	90	24	41	2	23
25 to 29 percent.....	—	81	17	8	5	30
30 to 34 percent.....	—	29	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	43	23	—	—	16
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.4	25.2	26.5	23.0	17.5	25.6
\$50,000 or more.....	117	760	276	52	39	251
Less than 20 percent.....	105	347	131	17	22	110
20 to 24 percent.....	—	152	43	16	6	58
25 to 29 percent.....	7	105	44	1	11	29
30 to 34 percent.....	5	46	19	4	—	18
35 percent or more.....	—	110	39	14	—	36
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.5	21.1	20.8	22.8	18.6	21.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	275	840	204	111	81	237
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels.....	275	840	204	111	81	237
Less than 10 percent.....	19	16	8	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent.....	39	107	35	10	—	54
15 to 19 percent.....	38	127	31	25	4	55
20 to 24 percent.....	25	101	13	4	13	29
25 to 29 percent.....	14	113	40	21	7	27
30 to 34 percent.....	11	94	23	4	9	35
35 to 49 percent.....	61	67	16	10	8	3
50 percent or more.....	46	182	38	25	33	26
Not computed.....	22	33	—	12	7	8
Median.....	27.0	27.3	26.9	27.5	37.5	20.9
Less than \$10,000.....	59	167	27	22	30	21
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	21	6	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	11	4	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	43	131	17	18	23	13
Not computed.....	3	11	—	4	7	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	82	219	81	33	34	16
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	11	2	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	51	28	16	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	51	19	—	9	—
35 percent or more.....	56	115	34	17	18	16
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	41.2	37.1	33.3	41.0	35.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	53	205	19	25	5	111
Less than 20 percent.....	22	54	7	12	—	28
20 to 24 percent.....	12	65	6	4	5	29
25 to 29 percent.....	6	41	6	5	—	19
30 to 34 percent.....	—	39	—	4	—	35
35 percent or more.....	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	6	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.8	23.5	22.1	20.6	22.5	24.7
\$35,000 or more.....	81	249	77	31	12	89
Less than 20 percent.....	74	196	67	23	4	81
20 to 24 percent.....	—	34	7	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	16	—	8	—	8
Median.....	12.7	15.0	14.4	15.6	21.3	14.2

Table 59. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990—
Con.

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Korean	Vietnamese	Laotian	Thai	All Pacific Islander	Hawaiian
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	102	82	9	6	12	12
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels.....	102	82	9	6	12	12
Less than 10 percent.....	19	6	—	—	2	2
10 to 14 percent.....	2	6	—	—	4	4
15 to 19 percent.....	24	7	9	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	15	—	—	6	6
25 to 29 percent.....	14	27	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	4	—	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent.....	8	5	—	4	—	—
50 percent or more.....	16	12	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.0	26.3	17.5	36.3	17.5	17.5
Less than \$20,000.....	21	7	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	16	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	20	—	2	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	2	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	29.2	—	17.5	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	36	7	9	4	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	4	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.2	27.5	17.5	37.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	45	48	—	—	12	12
Less than 20 percent.....	31	19	—	—	6	6
20 to 24 percent.....	6	10	—	—	6	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	14	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.2	22.5	—	—	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	133	13	5	8	22	20
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
All income levels.....	133	13	5	8	22	20
Less than 10 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent.....	5	—	3	—	4	4
15 to 19 percent.....	7	5	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	23	—	2	—	3	3
25 to 29 percent.....	18	—	—	—	13	13
30 to 34 percent.....	23	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 49 percent.....	11	—	—	—	—	—
50 percent or more.....	38	8	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median.....	31.2	50.0+	14.2	50.0+	26.2	26.2
Less than \$10,000.....	45	8	—	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	38	8	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	34	—	2	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	23	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	11	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	33.7	—	22.5	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	31	—	—	—	16	16
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	—	—	3	3
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	—	13	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.3	—	—	—	26.9	26.9
\$35,000 or more.....	23	5	3	—	6	4
Less than 20 percent.....	13	5	3	—	4	4
20 to 24 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median.....	13.5	17.5	12.5	—	12.5	12.5

Table 60. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	Costa Rican	Guatemalan	Panamanian
Occupied housing units -----	667	2 176	276	1 038	52	159	8	24	74
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	232	921	174	487	4	72	8	14	34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	435	1 255	102	551	48	87	—	10	40
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	232	921	174	487	4	72	8	14	34
1989 to March 1990 -----	16	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	21	68	22	71	—	33	8	—	16
1980 to 1984 -----	23	68	16	70	4	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	72	129	34	87	—	28	—	14	7
1960 to 1969 -----	54	123	48	121	—	11	—	—	11
1950 to 1959 -----	19	128	16	32	—	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	9	123	17	46	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	18	269	15	53	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	435	1 255	102	551	48	87	—	10	40
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	41	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	32	80	21	55	—	2	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	21	124	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	85	265	24	128	11	43	—	10	16
1960 to 1969 -----	120	164	21	71	9	4	—	—	—
1950 to 1959 -----	91	203	6	74	8	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	15	113	12	78	4	20	—	—	6
1939 or earlier -----	62	265	18	94	9	18	—	—	18
BEDROOMS									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	232	921	174	487	4	72	8	14	34
None -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	13	38	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
2 -----	88	172	27	59	—	26	8	9	—
3 -----	98	505	55	241	—	39	—	—	32
4 -----	32	168	87	151	4	5	—	5	—
5 or more -----	1	38	5	22	—	2	—	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	435	1 255	102	551	48	87	—	10	40
None -----	22	110	19	6	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	136	265	23	113	17	32	—	10	9
2 -----	176	473	50	322	24	49	—	—	25
3 -----	61	325	6	64	—	6	—	—	6
4 -----	18	56	4	27	7	—	—	—	—
5 or more -----	22	26	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER									
Public system or private company -----	552	2 016	267	926	52	138	—	24	70
Individual drilled well -----	91	145	9	110	—	19	8	—	2
Individual dug well -----	24	15	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Some other source -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
Public sewer -----	515	1 969	261	937	48	148	8	24	72
Septic tank or cesspool -----	152	188	9	97	—	11	—	—	2
Other means -----	—	19	6	4	4	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	655	2 163	262	1 006	52	159	8	24	74
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	12	13	14	32	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	212	850	77	392	4	71	—	—	40
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	46	75	13	81	9	21	—	—	8
Electricity -----	139	399	88	272	11	45	8	19	16
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	248	832	98	278	20	22	—	5	10
Coal or coke -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy -----	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	7	4	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	109	388	28	90	9	18	—	—	9
1 -----	217	803	87	354	9	50	8	10	18
2 -----	267	772	106	444	27	82	—	14	47
3 -----	53	169	53	86	7	9	—	—	—
4 -----	9	33	2	33	—	—	—	—	—
5 or more -----	12	11	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	232	921	174	487	4	72	8	14	34
1989 to March 1990 -----	70	144	24	31	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	68	238	64	231	—	59	8	5	30
1980 to 1984 -----	50	186	9	61	4	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	27	275	60	96	—	11	—	9	2
1960 to 1969 -----	5	57	14	36	—	2	—	—	2
1959 or earlier -----	12	21	3	32	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	435	1 255	102	551	48	87	—	10	40
1989 to March 1990 -----	283	638	40	266	24	38	—	—	16
1985 to 1988 -----	141	454	36	225	20	26	—	—	15
1980 to 1984 -----	6	94	18	41	4	13	—	—	9
1970 to 1979 -----	5	48	8	19	—	10	—	10	—
1960 to 1969 -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	232	921	174	487	4	72	8	14	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	435	1 255	102	551	48	87	—	10	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	13	7	25	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 60. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990—Con.**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Salvadoran	South American	Argentinean	Chilean	Colombian	Peruvian	Venezuelan	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	31	313	57	51	119	21	23	514
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	7	159	28	21	62	11	12	252
Renter-occupied housing units	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	262
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
Owner-occupied housing units	7	159	28	21	62	11	12	252
1989 to March 1990	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
1980 to 1984	—	29	8	—	—	9	12	37
1970 to 1979	7	41	—	—	34	—	—	18
1960 to 1969	—	37	7	6	4	2	—	73
1950 to 1959	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	27
1940 to 1949	—	25	8	6	11	—	—	21
1939 or earlier	—	15	—	9	6	—	—	38
Renter-occupied housing units	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	262
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	2	21	7	—	14	—	—	32
1980 to 1984	—	15	—	10	5	—	—	29
1970 to 1979	8	27	7	20	—	—	—	47
1960 to 1969	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	48
1950 to 1959	—	26	—	—	14	—	4	40
1940 to 1949	14	27	7	—	11	—	—	27
1939 or earlier	—	28	8	—	13	—	7	39
BEDROOMS								
Owner-occupied housing units	7	159	28	21	62	11	12	252
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
2	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	26
3	7	87	23	21	22	2	12	115
4	—	58	5	—	33	2	—	84
5 or more	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	262
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1	—	32	7	—	12	—	4	32
2	24	50	8	18	14	10	—	199
3	—	41	7	—	19	—	7	17
4	—	20	7	12	1	—	—	—
5 or more	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	8
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company	31	253	52	51	96	19	4	483
Individual drilled well	—	60	5	—	23	2	19	31
Individual dug well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Some other source	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer	31	256	52	51	96	19	4	485
Septic tank or cesspool	—	57	5	—	23	2	19	29
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities	31	313	57	51	119	21	23	482
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	22	116	21	37	40	2	4	201
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	26	—	—	14	—	12	25
Electricity	2	53	8	14	5	10	—	163
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	118	28	—	60	9	7	118
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	24	—	12	12	—	—	39
1	10	84	36	8	20	7	4	211
2	21	144	21	15	53	14	19	191
3	—	31	—	10	13	—	—	39
4	—	13	—	6	4	—	—	20
5 or more	—	17	—	—	17	—	—	14
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	7	159	28	21	62	11	12	252
1989 to March 1990	—	22	—	15	7	—	—	9
1985 to 1988	7	84	28	—	35	7	—	88
1980 to 1984	—	20	—	6	—	—	12	37
1970 to 1979	—	33	—	—	20	2	—	52
1960 to 1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
1959 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Renter-occupied housing units	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	262
1989 to March 1990	22	83	14	12	32	10	7	121
1985 to 1988	2	60	15	18	14	—	4	119
1980 to 1984	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	13
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
1960 to 1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Owner-occupied housing units	7	159	28	21	62	11	12	252
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	262
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 61. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	Costa Rican	Guatemalan	Panamanian
Occupied housing units -----	667	2 176	276	1 038	52	159	8	24	74
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER									
Occupied housing units -----	55	81	45	104	—	30	—	19	2
Owner occupied -----	32	42	24	49	—	11	—	9	2
1-person households -----	15	17	15	45	—	19	—	10	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	6	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	20 345	18 380	43 121	24 307	—	20 691	—	27 040	24 232
Female householder, no husband present -----	7	39	15	65	—	19	—	10	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	15	26	7	22	—	9	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	8	2	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
1-person households -----	8	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	26	110	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families -----	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder -----	12	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	12	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	17	88	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income -----	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income -----	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	68	420	14	146	15	27	—	—	17
Married-couple families -----	13	133	—	34	7	8	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	13	128	—	26	7	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder -----	14	180	7	40	8	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years -----	14	173	7	40	8	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	36	224	—	93	15	10	—	—	8
With public assistance income -----	12	155	7	10	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income -----	19	47	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier -----	15	138	—	44	—	9	—	—	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	9	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	53	206	14	38	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	30	159	7	57	8	2	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	11	124	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 671	24 244	46 944	30 179	23 750	33 021	55 482	45 556	25 313
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	32 500	35 206	50 832	48 009	61 359	46 944	55 482	46 944	45 556
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	24 659	17 272	27 917	21 964	20 000	12 171	—	5 360	15 833
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	134	802	159	428	4	63	8	5	34
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	120	645	149	371	4	63	8	5	34
Less than \$200 -----	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	31	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	5	95	13	29	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	4	59	9	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	28	90	11	16	—	2	—	—	2
\$600 to \$699 -----	12	87	16	47	—	5	—	—	5
\$700 to \$799 -----	4	67	18	26	—	13	—	—	6
\$800 to \$899 -----	20	76	22	37	—	—	—	—	—
\$900 to \$999 -----	—	26	7	32	4	12	—	—	12
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	25	68	10	82	—	26	8	—	9
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	13	15	26	34	—	5	—	5	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	8	9	10	26	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	1	11	7	15	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	857	624	821	910	975	988	1 125	1 375	920
Mean (dollars) -----	897	684	980	961	972	989	1 044	1 493	925
Not mortgaged -----	14	157	10	57	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	8	90	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	35	10	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	175	188	225	197	—	—	—	—	—
Mean (dollars) -----	215	255	226	230	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	435	1 242	102	538	41	87	—	10	40
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	24	39	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149 -----	10	54	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$150 to \$199 -----	—	24	8	21	—	9	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249 -----	—	33	—	24	—	18	—	10	8
\$250 to \$299 -----	10	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349 -----	28	27	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$350 to \$399 -----	52	153	12	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$449 -----	66	138	13	44	8	—	—	—	—
\$450 to \$499 -----	57	97	15	95	—	13	—	—	9
\$500 to \$549 -----	60	261	—	92	9	24	—	—	8
\$550 to \$599 -----	39	80	12	50	—	8	—	—	—
\$600 to \$649 -----	18	109	6	25	11	—	—	—	—
\$650 to \$699 -----	—	45	7	16	—	—	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749 -----	8	47	7	33	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	20	49	15	48	—	15	—	—	15
\$1,000 or more -----	18	11	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	25	40	—	20	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	459	500	493	526	508	507	—	238	519
Mean (dollars) -----	482	473	510	576	409	486	—	237	581

Table 61. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

— Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Salvadoran	South American	Argentinean	Chilean	Colombian	Peruvian	Venezuelan	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	31	313	57	51	119	21	23	514
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER								
Occupied housing units	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	67
Owner occupied	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	31
1-person households	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	19
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	—	26 000	—	—	—	26 000	—	25 749
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1-person households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	10	31	7	8	12	—	4	73
Married-couple families	8	7	7	—	—	—	—	12
With own children under 18 years	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	12
Families with female householder	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	24
With own children under 18 years	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	24
Householder worked in 1989	2	19	7	—	12	—	—	49
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Built 1939 or earlier	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
No vehicle available	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	26
No telephone in unit	2	12	—	—	12	—	—	35
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars)	34 464	45 046	47 031	76 536	51 514	27 875	45 104	25 859
Owner occupied (dollars)	33 750	49 219	47 188	76 180	54 599	26 250	46 250	47 763
Renter occupied (dollars)	37 857	31 563	32 344	39 250	33 068	28 750	40 536	20 625
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7	142	23	21	62	11	—	219
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	7	142	23	21	62	11	—	162
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
\$300 to \$399	—	18	—	—	16	2	—	11
\$400 to \$499	—	11	—	—	4	—	—	4
\$500 to \$599	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	5
\$600 to \$699	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	34
\$700 to \$799	7	6	—	—	6	—	—	7
\$800 to \$899	—	22	15	—	—	7	—	15
\$900 to \$999	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	1
\$1,000 to \$1,249	—	25	—	6	16	—	—	31
\$1,250 to \$1,499	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	23
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	19
\$2,000 or more	—	15	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	725	879	822	975	1 078	811	—	873
Mean (dollars)	721	990	756	1 020	1 044	693	—	924
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
Specified renter-occupied housing units	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	256
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$150 to \$199	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$250 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$350 to \$399	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$400 to \$449	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	25
\$450 to \$499	—	23	—	—	—	—	4	59
\$500 to \$549	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
\$550 to \$599	8	10	—	10	—	—	—	32
\$600 to \$649	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	6
\$650 to \$699	—	16	7	8	1	—	—	—
\$700 to \$749	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	14
\$750 to \$999	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	26
\$1,000 or more	—	42	7	12	8	—	7	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Median (dollars)	538	672	696	681	449	488	1 214	514
Mean (dollars)	558	731	821	930	550	483	1 086	535

Table 62. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Hispanic Origin								
	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	Costa Rican	Guatemalan	Panamanian
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	134	802	159	428	4	63	8	5	34
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
All income levels -----	134	802	159	428	4	63	8	5	34
Less than 10 percent -----	13	138	59	49	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent -----	16	142	20	54	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 percent -----	26	143	18	111	4	5	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent -----	37	97	18	101	—	23	8	—	15
25 to 29 percent -----	5	83	22	33	—	16	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	20	71	—	25	—	11	—	—	11
35 to 49 percent -----	17	89	10	38	—	8	—	—	8
50 percent or more -----	13	39	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	23.4	19.2	15.1	19.9	17.5	26.1	22.5	17.5	30.9
Less than \$20,000 -----	13	143	5	43	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	2	46	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	11	75	5	12	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	49.0	36.3	50.0+	20.6	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	38	236	22	87	—	22	—	—	15
Less than 20 percent -----	10	115	6	24	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	20	—	14	—	5	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	5	36	6	7	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	21	—	16	—	2	—	—	2
35 percent or more -----	5	44	10	26	—	8	—	—	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.0	20.7	29.2	28.9	—	29.3	—	—	40.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	35	190	42	81	—	9	—	—	9
Less than 20 percent -----	12	62	17	51	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	60	18	21	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	31	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
35 percent or more -----	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	33.1	22.7	21.1	18.3	—	32.5	—	—	32.5
\$50,000 or more -----	48	233	90	217	4	32	8	5	10
Less than 20 percent -----	18	200	74	121	4	5	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent -----	30	12	—	58	—	18	8	—	10
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	16	26	—	9	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	9	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.0	13.2	11.1	18.9	17.5	23.1	22.5	17.5	22.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	435	1 242	102	538	41	87	—	10	40
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
All income levels -----	435	1 242	102	538	41	87	—	10	40
Less than 10 percent -----	15	51	14	14	9	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent -----	80	114	18	24	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 percent -----	71	177	6	68	—	14	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	67	116	18	86	11	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	80	107	12	73	—	16	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent -----	20	115	—	63	—	25	—	10	6
35 to 49 percent -----	30	251	27	52	9	—	—	—	—
50 percent or more -----	47	220	7	106	8	28	—	—	18
Not computed -----	25	91	—	52	4	—	—	—	—
Median -----	22.9	30.5	23.6	28.5	24.3	31.9	—	32.5	33.3
Less than \$10,000 -----	66	271	15	106	8	27	—	10	—
Less than 20 percent -----	17	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	7	—	19	—	19	—	10	—
35 percent or more -----	38	170	7	55	8	8	—	—	—
Not computed -----	4	51	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	29.7	50.0+	50.0+	33.6	—	32.5	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	90	415	20	118	9	28	—	—	26
Less than 20 percent -----	—	36	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	27	44	—	8	—	8	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	54	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	26	263	20	70	9	20	—	—	18
Not computed -----	15	18	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.9	41.5	43.3	37.1	37.5	50.0+	—	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	155	358	38	193	24	12	—	—	8
Less than 20 percent -----	43	109	13	22	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	36	101	14	79	11	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	42	45	4	49	—	8	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	15	50	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	13	38	7	26	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	6	15	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Median -----	24.4	23.1	22.1	24.6	20.5	26.3	—	—	27.5
\$35,000 or more -----	124	198	29	121	—	20	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent -----	106	168	25	77	—	14	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	9	15	4	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	4	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	4	—	6	—	6	—	—	6
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.0	13.9	12.1	18.1	—	18.6	—	—	32.5

Table 62. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

— Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Salvadoran	South American	Argentinean	Chilean	Colombian	Peruvian	Venezuelan	All other Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	7	142	23	21	62	11	—	219
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels.....	7	142	23	21	62	11	—	219
Less than 10 percent.....	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	45
10 to 14 percent.....	—	21	—	9	5	—	—	33
15 to 19 percent.....	—	56	8	6	30	2	—	46
20 to 24 percent.....	—	30	8	6	6	2	—	48
25 to 29 percent.....	7	17	—	—	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7
35 to 49 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	23
50 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median.....	27.5	19.1	22.2	16.3	18.7	36.1	—	18.2
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7	29	7	—	11	11	—	36
Less than 20 percent.....	—	13	—	—	11	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27.5	23.8	32.5	—	17.5	36.1	—	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	41	16	6	5	—	—	31
Less than 20 percent.....	—	27	8	—	5	—	—	24
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	8	6	—	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	17.8	20.0	22.5	12.5	—	—	17.3
\$50,000 or more.....	—	72	—	15	46	—	—	109
Less than 20 percent.....	—	41	—	15	23	—	—	71
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	—	—	6	—	—	26
25 to 29 percent.....	—	17	—	—	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	19.1	—	14.2	20.0	—	—	16.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	256
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels.....	24	154	29	30	57	10	11	256
Less than 10 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
10 to 14 percent.....	—	17	—	12	5	—	—	7
15 to 19 percent.....	14	43	7	10	26	—	—	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	25	15	—	—	10	—	46
25 to 29 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	48
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	32
35 to 49 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	36
50 percent or more.....	10	35	7	—	20	—	—	35
Not computed.....	—	12	—	8	—	—	4	36
Median.....	19.3	22.2	22.5	14.6	19.5	22.5	45.0	29.3
Less than \$10,000.....	8	31	7	8	12	—	4	40
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	19	7	—	12	—	—	20
Not computed.....	—	12	—	8	—	—	4	20
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2	6	—	—	6	—	—	75
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	19
35 percent or more.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median.....	50.0+	32.5	—	—	32.5	—	—	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	54	8	—	19	10	—	103
Less than 20 percent.....	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	2
20 to 24 percent.....	—	18	8	—	—	10	—	46
25 to 29 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	32
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
35 percent or more.....	—	16	—	—	8	—	—	10
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	24.4	22.5	—	19.3	22.5	—	25.5
\$35,000 or more.....	14	63	14	22	20	—	7	38
Less than 20 percent.....	14	49	7	22	20	—	—	14
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median.....	17.5	17.3	20.0	14.6	16.7	—	45.0	25.3

Table 66. Structural Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			
All housing units	42 106	173 560	74 253
Owner occupied	27 448	112 040	34 386
Renter occupied.....	12 207	52 121	9 295
Vacant for sale only	330	2 237	1 402
Vacant for rent.....	641	4 214	1 390
Vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	344	357	18 793
All other vacants	1 136	2 591	8 987
Condominium housing units	551	6 146	3 669
Owner occupied	267	3 356	243
Renter occupied.....	275	2 111	251
Vacant	9	679	3 175
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
All housing units	42 106	173 560	74 253
1989 to March 1990	1 306	5 266	2 692
1985 to 1988	4 871	16 791	12 283
1980 to 1984	3 831	11 172	12 192
1970 to 1979	10 887	30 194	17 598
1960 to 1969	7 747	34 170	8 972
1950 to 1959	6 449	32 431	6 663
1940 to 1949	2 118	17 276	3 880
1939 or earlier	5 197	26 260	9 973
Median	1970	1963	1974
Owner-occupied housing units	27 448	112 040	34 386
1989 to March 1990	970	3 353	1 391
1985 to 1988	3 660	11 360	4 941
1980 to 1984	2 572	6 335	4 625
1970 to 1979	7 183	16 060	8 302
1960 to 1969	5 068	21 871	4 356
1950 to 1959	3 567	25 003	3 358
1940 to 1949	1 288	11 542	2 232
1939 or earlier	3 140	16 516	5 181
Median	1971	1961	1972
Renter-occupied housing units	12 207	52 121	9 295
1989 to March 1990	224	1 013	212
1985 to 1988	905	4 369	1 057
1980 to 1984	1 048	4 265	1 288
1970 to 1979	3 073	12 558	1 958
1960 to 1969	2 366	11 017	897
1950 to 1959	2 268	6 514	1 191
1940 to 1949	659	4 707	600
1939 or earlier	1 664	7 678	2 092
Median	1966	1967	1969
BEDROOMS			
All housing units	42 106	173 560	74 253
None	269	2 254	411
1	3 115	19 020	3 227
2	12 874	41 444	24 875
3	19 061	70 867	35 793
4	5 766	34 448	8 185
5 or more	1 021	5 527	1 762
Occupied housing units	39 655	164 161	43 681
None	227	2 116	120
1	2 818	17 383	1 951
2	11 873	37 988	13 559
3	18 187	67 856	21 898
4	5 565	33 483	5 280
5 or more	985	5 335	873
All housing units	42 106	173 560	74 253
PLUMBING FACILITIES			
Complete plumbing facilities	41 778	173 043	73 376
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	328	517	877
SOURCE OF WATER			
Public system or private company	22 418	162 554	35 963
Individual drilled well	17 776	9 110	35 381
Individual dug well	1 757	1 688	2 740
Some other source	155	208	169
SEWAGE DISPOSAL			
Public sewer	23 606	160 902	28 285
Septic tank or cesspool.....	18 060	12 142	44 339
Other means	440	516	1 629
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	343	999	591
Median rooms	5.5	6.0	5.4
SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 105	99 015	21 939
With second mortgage or home equity loan	3 064	22 494	2 155
No second mortgage or home equity loan	15 041	76 521	19 784
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS			
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	267	3 356	243
Median selected monthly owner costs:			
With a mortgage (dollars).....	532	769	827
Not mortgaged (dollars)	224	313	256
Median value (dollars)	64 100	85 900	103 800
MOBILE HOMES			
Owner-occupied mobile homes	6 530	4 431	8 807
Median selected monthly owner costs:			
With a mortgage (dollars).....	491	595	476
Not mortgaged (dollars)	217	305	216

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 67. Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
Occupied housing units	39 655	164 161	43 681
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	8 494	65 175	1 798
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 845	5 848	7 243
Electricity	7 144	33 581	13 346
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	18 427	57 699	19 085
Coal or coke	111	276	50
Wood	1 462	745	2 051
Solar energy	14	55	13
Other fuel	117	438	26
No fuel used	41	344	69
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	2 851	14 759	2 689
1	12 904	53 262	14 220
2	15 697	68 063	17 829
3	5 766	20 597	6 318
4	1 828	5 616	1 879
5 or more	609	1 864	746
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	27 448	112 040	34 386
1989 to March 1990	3 054	11 171	3 315
1985 to 1988	7 441	28 462	9 209
1980 to 1984	4 409	15 736	6 077
1970 to 1979	6 772	22 812	7 522
1960 to 1969	3 032	18 015	3 517
1959 or earlier	2 740	15 844	4 746
Renter-occupied housing units	12 207	52 121	9 295
1989 to March 1990	4 845	21 097	3 445
1985 to 1988	4 967	19 558	3 501
1980 to 1984	1 371	6 696	1 188
1970 to 1979	690	3 562	723
1960 to 1969	210	742	231
1959 or earlier	124	466	207
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM			
Owner-occupied housing units	27 448	112 040	34 386
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	125	188	258
1.00 or less	116	181	241
1.01 or more	9	7	17
Renter-occupied housing units	12 207	52 121	9 295
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	86	180	323
1.00 or less	71	154	249
1.01 or more	15	26	74
TELEPHONE IN UNIT			
Telephone in unit	37 704	160 616	41 493
No telephone in unit	1 951	3 545	2 188
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER			
Occupied housing units	7 286	33 158	12 327
Owner occupied	5 848	25 201	10 910
1-person households	3 331	14 494	5 070
Built 1939 or earlier	1 343	6 839	2 751
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	23 359	30 178	21 449
Female householder, no husband present	3 181	15 020	4 770
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	86	93	183
No vehicle available	1 223	7 083	1 491
No telephone in unit	195	268	344
1-person households	122	201	197
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
Owner-occupied housing units	1 864	4 018	2 770
Married-couple families	599	902	695
With own children under 18 years	301	342	215
Families with female householder	397	825	407
With own children under 18 years	268	362	203
Householder 65 years and over	696	1 925	1 338
Householder worked in 1989	766	1 120	775
With public assistance income	312	486	388
With Social Security income	752	1 870	1 539
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	3 917	3 608	3 102
Built 1939 or earlier	270	1 173	490
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	13	67
No vehicle available	466	1 095	515
No telephone in unit	231	122	190
1.01 or more persons per room	168	106	134
Renter-occupied housing units	2 459	8 818	2 178
Married-couple families	414	887	301
With own children under 18 years	305	573	198
Families with female householder	1 008	2 895	846
With own children under 18 years	909	2 554	734
Householder 65 years and over	448	1 634	493
Householder worked in 1989	1 136	4 452	929
With public assistance income	918	2 444	946
With Social Security income	540	1 724	583
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 200	4 075	4 045
Built 1939 or earlier	358	1 396	372
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	48	55	141
No vehicle available	938	3 932	797
No telephone in unit	553	1 232	618
1.01 or more persons per room	174	645	200

Table 68. Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Occupied housing units	39 655	164 161	43 681
Median income (dollars)	29 277	37 860	26 601
Owner occupied	27 448	112 040	34 386
Median income (dollars)	34 372	45 558	29 170
Renter occupied	12 207	52 121	9 295
Median income (dollars)	20 469	25 258	18 970
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 105	99 015	21 939
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	11 951	70 554	11 273
Less than \$200	72	408	137
\$200 to \$299	414	2 687	579
\$300 to \$399	1 034	4 491	1 370
\$400 to \$499	1 426	5 561	1 759
\$500 to \$599	1 873	6 130	1 759
\$600 to \$699	1 635	7 317	1 570
\$700 to \$799	1 519	7 840	1 259
\$800 to \$899	1 200	7 595	687
\$900 to \$999	731	6 350	537
\$1,000 to \$1,249	1 208	10 332	730
\$1,250 to \$1,499	457	5 344	397
\$1,500 to \$1,999	275	4 467	288
\$2,000 or more	107	2 032	201
Median (dollars)	670	810	602
Mean (dollars)	733	892	695
Not mortgaged	6 154	28 461	10 666
Less than \$100	331	785	558
\$100 to \$199	3 288	11 200	6 459
\$200 to \$299	2 042	11 900	2 930
\$300 to \$399	316	3 174	533
\$400 to \$499	94	883	123
\$500 or more	83	519	63
Median (dollars)	186	215	177
Mean (dollars)	197	230	188
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
With a mortgage	11 951	70 554	11 273
Less than 10 percent	1 212	7 917	1 217
10 to 14 percent	2 307	12 371	2 162
15 to 19 percent	2 832	15 281	2 584
20 to 24 percent	2 189	12 997	2 006
25 to 29 percent	1 184	9 157	973
30 to 34 percent	779	5 022	662
35 percent or more	1 408	7 612	1 615
Not computed	40	197	54
Median	19.3	19.9	19.3
Not mortgaged	6 154	28 461	10 666
Less than 10 percent	3 354	15 655	5 464
10 to 14 percent	1 092	5 558	2 134
15 to 19 percent	616	2 484	989
20 to 24 percent	315	1 408	533
25 to 29 percent	174	983	432
30 to 34 percent	148	459	304
35 percent or more	403	1 711	743
Not computed	52	203	67
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 804	51 577	8 795
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	328	887	191
\$100 to \$149	488	1 683	514
\$150 to \$199	297	1 173	463
\$200 to \$249	366	1 109	585
\$250 to \$299	602	1 160	602
\$300 to \$349	1 155	1 579	947
\$350 to \$399	1 375	2 623	1 037
\$400 to \$449	1 516	4 899	1 013
\$450 to \$499	1 287	6 414	899
\$500 to \$549	1 192	7 494	443
\$550 to \$599	818	5 623	431
\$600 to \$649	466	4 134	287
\$650 to \$699	244	2 972	226
\$700 to \$749	143	2 283	107
\$750 to \$999	227	4 289	157
\$1,000 or more	46	1 936	69
No cash rent	1 254	1 319	824
Median (dollars)	422	524	384
Mean (dollars)	418	536	391

Table 69. Household Income Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	New Castle County		
	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	18 105	99 015	21 939
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
All income levels.....	18 105	99 015	21 939
Less than 10 percent.....	4 566	23 572	6 681
10 to 14 percent.....	3 399	17 929	4 296
15 to 19 percent.....	3 448	17 765	3 573
20 to 24 percent.....	2 504	14 405	2 539
25 to 29 percent.....	1 358	10 140	1 405
30 to 34 percent.....	927	5 481	966
35 to 49 percent.....	1 124	5 578	1 221
50 percent or more.....	687	3 745	1 137
Not computed.....	92	400	121
Median.....	16.5	17.2	14.9
Less than \$20,000.....	3 535	13 996	6 353
Less than 20 percent.....	1 395	5 048	2 769
20 to 24 percent.....	383	1 594	666
25 to 29 percent.....	243	1 343	597
30 to 34 percent.....	261	797	483
35 percent or more.....	1 170	4 842	1 734
Not computed.....	83	372	104
Median.....	24.3	25.6	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 265	18 413	5 482
Less than 20 percent.....	2 270	9 911	3 607
20 to 24 percent.....	661	1 893	707
25 to 29 percent.....	455	2 205	439
30 to 34 percent.....	400	1 782	310
35 percent or more.....	479	2 615	419
Not computed.....	-	7	-
Median.....	18.6	18.3	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	4 589	21 816	4 575
Less than 20 percent.....	3 039	11 644	3 423
20 to 24 percent.....	791	4 158	649
25 to 29 percent.....	444	3 217	249
30 to 34 percent.....	202	1 613	87
35 percent or more.....	113	1 184	151
Not computed.....	-	-	16
Median.....	16.6	19.0	13.4
\$50,000 or more.....	5 716	44 790	5 529
Less than 20 percent.....	4 709	32 663	4 751
20 to 24 percent.....	669	6 760	517
25 to 29 percent.....	216	3 375	120
30 to 34 percent.....	64	1 289	86
35 percent or more.....	49	682	54
Not computed.....	9	21	1
Median.....	13.1	14.8	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	11 804	51 577	8 795
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
All income levels.....	11 804	51 577	8 795
Less than 10 percent.....	483	1 637	538
10 to 14 percent.....	1 396	5 803	1 133
15 to 19 percent.....	1 764	9 043	1 360
20 to 24 percent.....	1 707	8 741	1 026
25 to 29 percent.....	1 433	5 910	973
30 to 34 percent.....	792	4 441	655
35 to 49 percent.....	1 296	6 411	945
50 percent or more.....	1 525	7 600	1 267
Not computed.....	1 408	1 991	898
Median.....	24.6	24.8	24.5
Less than \$10,000.....	2 578	9 311	2 271
Less than 20 percent.....	117	459	85
20 to 24 percent.....	173	481	125
25 to 29 percent.....	294	665	243
30 to 34 percent.....	80	718	186
35 percent or more.....	1 611	5 972	1 318
Not computed.....	303	1 016	314
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 184	10 639	2 351
Less than 20 percent.....	248	587	312
20 to 24 percent.....	330	639	264
25 to 29 percent.....	529	1 096	406
30 to 34 percent.....	492	1 661	335
35 percent or more.....	1 150	6 301	809
Not computed.....	435	355	225
Median.....	32.7	38.6	31.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 783	15 395	2 494
Less than 20 percent.....	1 484	3 342	1 239
20 to 24 percent.....	996	5 025	540
25 to 29 percent.....	556	3 384	303
30 to 34 percent.....	220	1 778	123
35 percent or more.....	60	1 569	79
Not computed.....	467	297	210
Median.....	20.9	24.2	19.4
\$35,000 or more.....	2 259	16 232	1 679
Less than 20 percent.....	1 794	12 095	1 395
20 to 24 percent.....	208	2 596	97
25 to 29 percent.....	54	765	21
30 to 34 percent.....	-	284	11
35 percent or more.....	-	169	6
Not computed.....	203	323	149
Median.....	14.0	16.5	13.0

Table 70. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County						New Castle County	
	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Black	
Occupied housing units -----	32 371	6 484	274	689	31 999	135 936	24 394	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 877	3 132	188	326	23 658	99 217	10 953	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 494	3 352	86	363	8 341	36 719	13 441	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 877	3 132	188	326	23 658	99 217	10 953	
1989 to March 1990 -----	839	109	16	6	839	2 941	258	
1985 to 1988 -----	3 219	364	26	58	3 180	10 512	596	
1980 to 1984 -----	2 282	272	4	38	2 254	5 741	395	
1970 to 1979 -----	6 128	927	74	101	6 058	14 618	1 070	
1960 to 1969 -----	4 285	679	57	52	4 243	20 130	1 475	
1950 to 1959 -----	3 159	372	11	17	3 148	22 700	2 059	
1940 to 1949 -----	1 129	129	—	25	1 118	9 754	1 651	
1939 or earlier -----	2 836	280	—	29	2 818	12 821	3 449	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 494	3 352	86	363	8 341	36 719	13 441	
1989 to March 1990 -----	177	34	—	13	177	738	236	
1985 to 1988 -----	665	224	—	18	658	3 314	997	
1980 to 1984 -----	734	289	18	7	727	3 054	1 086	
1970 to 1979 -----	2 103	879	23	91	2 050	9 363	2 631	
1960 to 1969 -----	1 591	690	13	86	1 550	7 804	2 832	
1950 to 1959 -----	1 598	592	8	78	1 577	4 287	1 977	
1940 to 1949 -----	2 411	232	6	22	2 403	2 941	1 576	
1939 or earlier -----	1 215	412	18	48	1 199	5 218	2 106	
BEDROOMS								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 877	3 132	188	326	23 658	99 217	10 953	
None -----	29	—	—	—	29	56	—	
1 -----	428	82	13	—	428	1 313	281	
2 -----	5 579	721	21	71	5 522	13 802	1 261	
3 -----	12 741	1 742	68	170	12 641	51 250	6 799	
4 -----	4 320	548	72	85	4 258	28 479	2 166	
5 or more -----	780	39	14	—	780	4 317	446	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 494	3 352	86	363	8 341	36 719	13 441	
None -----	120	61	17	7	113	1 297	585	
1 -----	1 699	552	10	58	1 660	11 600	3 533	
2 -----	3 743	1 578	36	141	3 691	16 101	5 794	
3 -----	2 335	1 031	15	124	2 294	5 890	2 855	
4 -----	476	112	—	25	462	1 551	554	
5 or more -----	121	18	8	8	121	280	120	
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company -----	15 634	5 015	202	522	15 376	125 898	23 984	
Individual drilled well -----	15 259	1 155	67	148	15 155	8 356	286	
Individual dug well -----	1 392	285	5	19	1 382	1 526	91	
Some other source -----	86	29	—	—	86	156	33	
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer -----	16 907	4 923	226	529	16 638	124 644	23 706	
Septic tank or cesspool -----	15 184	1 477	48	156	15 081	11 084	420	
Other means -----	280	84	—	4	280	208	268	
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	32 209	6 410	274	687	31 839	135 526	24 212	
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	162	74	—	2	160	410	182	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	6 306	1 965	112	219	6 166	53 887	9 789	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	3 293	484	20	51	3 267	4 984	774	
Electricity -----	5 832	1 197	63	72	5 793	26 656	5 804	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	15 350	2 689	79	347	15 183	48 858	7 770	
Coal or coke -----	105	6	—	—	105	244	30	
Wood -----	1 369	87	—	—	1 369	691	47	
Solar energy -----	12	2	—	—	12	18	31	
Other fuel -----	92	25	—	—	92	330	89	
No fuel used -----	12	29	—	—	12	268	60	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	1 717	1 067	4	59	1 708	8 585	5 735	
1 -----	10 198	2 479	77	228	10 058	42 237	9 640	
2 -----	13 443	1 915	131	286	13 275	60 002	6 608	
3 -----	4 919	728	55	85	4 882	18 340	1 875	
4 -----	1 566	237	3	17	1 556	5 083	409	
5 or more -----	528	58	4	14	520	1 689	127	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 877	3 132	188	326	23 658	99 217	10 953	
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 555	410	49	53	2 510	9 863	932	
1985 to 1988 -----	6 567	755	51	116	6 486	25 722	2 114	
1980 to 1984 -----	3 787	565	32	46	3 765	13 838	1 490	
1970 to 1979 -----	5 879	788	51	111	5 808	19 611	2 874	
1960 to 1969 -----	2 692	297	5	—	2 692	15 686	2 218	
1959 or earlier -----	2 397	317	—	—	2 397	14 497	1 325	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 494	3 352	86	363	8 341	36 719	13 441	
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 476	1 198	49	173	3 386	14 887	5 144	
1985 to 1988 -----	3 473	1 353	29	149	3 418	13 847	5 066	
1980 to 1984 -----	856	487	4	28	848	4 678	1 881	
1970 to 1979 -----	498	183	4	5	498	2 386	1 076	
1960 to 1969 -----	103	95	—	—	103	579	150	
1959 or earlier -----	88	36	—	8	88	342	124	
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 877	3 132	188	326	23 658	99 217	10 953	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	103	22	—	2	101	134	54	
1.01 or more -----	9	—	—	—	9	7	—	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 494	3 352	86	363	8 341	36 719	13 441	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	41	45	—	—	41	66	79	
1.01 or more -----	2	13	—	—	2	—	13	

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 70. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	New Castle County—Con.				Sussex County			
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	
Occupied housing units -----	1 929	3 166	134 650	37 003	6 138	302	36 845	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 174	1 324	98 526	30 094	3 901	164	29 978	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	755	1 842	36 124	6 909	2 237	138	6 867	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 174	1 324	98 526	30 094	3 901	164	29 978	
1989 to March 1990 -----	121	35	2 935	1 295	90	1	1 294	
1985 to 1988 -----	193	112	10 445	4 504	396	12	4 504	
1980 to 1984 -----	160	106	5 680	4 280	301	33	4 254	
1970 to 1979 -----	304	180	14 501	6 973	1 217	41	6 940	
1960 to 1969 -----	201	247	19 938	3 597	724	47	3 566	
1950 to 1959 -----	125	173	22 623	2 907	402	5	2 907	
1940 to 1949 -----	49	164	9 678	1 936	244	6	1 930	
1939 or earlier -----	21	307	12 726	4 602	527	19	4 583	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	755	1 842	36 124	6 909	2 237	138	6 867	
1989 to March 1990 -----	9	44	724	156	56	—	156	
1985 to 1988 -----	36	144	3 193	861	189	26	839	
1980 to 1984 -----	27	162	3 013	794	456	20	790	
1970 to 1979 -----	326	378	9 245	1 426	488	33	1 421	
1960 to 1969 -----	197	264	7 726	613	266	26	605	
1950 to 1959 -----	69	287	4 177	874	312	9	874	
1940 to 1949 -----	38	193	2 927	466	122	3	466	
1939 or earlier -----	53	370	5 119	1 719	348	21	1 716	
BEDROOMS								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 174	1 324	98 526	30 094	3 901	164	29 978	
None -----	—	—	56	16	5	—	16	
1 -----	49	61	1 305	405	77	6	401	
2 -----	101	210	13 724	7 967	1 236	45	7 915	
3 -----	405	664	50 902	16 827	2 087	65	16 786	
4 -----	537	326	28 258	4 235	372	27	4 219	
5 or more -----	82	63	4 281	644	124	13	641	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	755	1 842	36 124	6 909	2 237	138	6 867	
None -----	89	143	1 261	67	24	7	67	
1 -----	269	461	11 470	1 022	423	18	1 021	
2 -----	283	791	15 811	3 032	1 097	89	2 993	
3 -----	87	311	5 798	2 175	579	21	2 173	
4 -----	27	77	1 504	524	111	3	524	
5 or more -----	—	59	280	89	3	—	89	
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company -----	1 858	3 104	124 666	14 383	2 205	135	14 329	
Individual drilled well -----	64	62	8 302	20 999	3 531	145	20 895	
Individual dug well -----	—	—	1 526	1 560	318	22	1 560	
Some other source -----	7	—	156	61	84	—	61	
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer -----	1 791	3 059	123 413	10 873	1 896	94	10 845	
Septic tank or cesspool -----	138	92	11 036	25 418	3 927	198	25 294	
Other means -----	—	15	201	712	315	10	706	
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 924	3 107	134 254	36 879	5 921	292	36 721	
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	5	59	396	124	217	10	124	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	695	1 307	53 384	1 526	269	5	1 523	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	45	109	4 931	6 050	1 114	55	6 020	
Electricity -----	715	706	26 324	11 721	1 477	11	11 665	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	457	1 004	48 469	15 867	2 940	105	15 815	
Coal or coke -----	—	9	235	20	30	—	20	
Wood -----	7	—	691	1 727	292	17	1 710	
Solar energy -----	—	6	18	13	—	—	13	
Other fuel -----	—	19	330	14	12	—	14	
No fuel used -----	10	6	268	65	4	—	65	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	80	510	8 449	1 760	891	46	1 734	
1 -----	663	1 122	41 829	11 527	2 523	111	11 460	
2 -----	824	1 203	59 439	15 987	1 674	100	15 924	
3 -----	266	248	18 210	5 519	699	28	5 517	
4 -----	81	60	5 040	1 615	229	—	1 615	
5 or more -----	15	23	1 683	595	122	17	595	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 174	1 324	98 526	30 094	3 901	164	29 978	
1989 to March 1990 -----	281	187	9 767	3 070	224	29	3 051	
1985 to 1988 -----	417	457	25 458	8 361	749	28	8 340	
1980 to 1984 -----	254	227	13 762	5 431	597	33	5 400	
1970 to 1979 -----	150	300	19 463	6 302	1 132	47	6 274	
1960 to 1969 -----	68	95	15 623	2 982	519	17	2 975	
1959 or earlier -----	4	58	14 453	3 948	680	10	3 938	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	755	1 842	36 124	6 909	2 237	138	6 867	
1989 to March 1990 -----	465	970	14 561	2 790	595	84	2 760	
1985 to 1988 -----	232	657	13 634	2 544	889	50	2 532	
1980 to 1984 -----	28	127	4 657	829	355	4	829	
1970 to 1979 -----	30	75	2 351	469	243	—	469	
1960 to 1969 -----	—	13	579	155	70	—	155	
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	342	122	85	—	122	
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 174	1 324	98 526	30 094	3 901	164	29 978	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	134	136	122	—	136	
1.01 or more -----	—	—	7	—	17	—	—	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	755	1 842	36 124	6 909	2 237	138	6 867	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	35	66	45	276	10	45	
1.01 or more -----	—	13	—	—	74	—	—	

Table 71. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County					New Castle County	
	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Black
Occupied housing units -----	32 371	6 484	274	689	31 999	135 936	24 394
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER							
Occupied housing units -----	6 338	868	29	18	6 320	29 361	3 610
Owner occupied -----	5 144	647	15	18	5 126	22 633	2 443
1-person households -----	2 917	394	10	—	2 917	13 052	1 405
Built 1939 or earlier -----	1 181	161	—	3	1 178	5 440	1 374
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	24 245	16 929	25 417	24 885	24 244	31 446	19 590
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 750	422	8	3	2 747	13 036	1 924
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	60	26	—	—	60	83	10
No vehicle available -----	905	298	4	—	905	5 707	1 337
No telephone in unit -----	132	63	—	—	132	159	109
1-person households -----	83	39	—	—	83	140	61
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 387	423	9	20	1 387	2 809	1 127
Married-couple families -----	512	79	—	2	512	650	239
With own children under 18 years -----	257	43	—	2	257	272	62
Families with female householder -----	232	137	—	18	232	468	327
With own children under 18 years -----	178	72	—	8	178	204	128
Householder worked in 1989 -----	586	161	—	20	586	763	311
With public assistance income -----	164	130	—	10	164	272	208
With Social Security income -----	554	197	—	—	554	1 385	471
Built 1939 or earlier -----	190	79	—	—	190	719	428
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	39	7	—	—	39	—	13
No vehicle available -----	321	138	—	—	321	708	371
No telephone in unit -----	185	46	—	—	185	37	78
1.01 or more persons per room -----	116	34	—	18	116	53	48
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 254	1 127	16	73	1 234	4 527	3 729
Married-couple families -----	249	138	—	24	239	459	270
With own children under 18 years -----	180	98	—	24	170	263	191
Families with female householder -----	349	648	4	29	346	666	2 049
With own children under 18 years -----	310	592	—	29	307	592	1 793
Householder worked in 1989 -----	587	503	8	57	574	2 512	1 650
With public assistance income -----	383	509	8	9	383	596	1 690
With Social Security income -----	350	190	—	7	343	1 047	655
Built 1939 or earlier -----	177	179	—	8	172	650	565
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	19	29	—	—	19	—	27
No vehicle available -----	375	542	4	37	366	1 353	2 357
No telephone in unit -----	258	283	—	40	248	275	801
1.01 or more persons per room -----	64	90	—	11	60	93	444
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 371	22 742	35 682	28 381	30 373	40 264	26 779
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	34 671	31 667	39 583	37 232	34 653	46 429	36 491
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	21 574	16 599	21 563	22 893	21 489	26 827	20 334
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	15 635	2 203	150	233	15 482	87 266	10 002
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage -----	10 302	1 442	133	211	10 160	61 577	7 438
Less than \$200 -----	53	19	—	6	53	273	135
\$200 to \$299 -----	376	29	9	—	376	1 938	718
\$300 to \$399 -----	887	130	13	39	850	3 751	676
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 120	294	5	3	1 120	4 631	858
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 646	174	25	44	1 620	5 131	902
\$600 to \$699 -----	1 459	167	8	28	1 431	6 337	826
\$700 to \$799 -----	1 317	180	16	16	1 313	6 821	869
\$800 to \$899 -----	966	219	—	37	966	6 742	727
\$900 to \$999 -----	643	74	8	13	635	5 700	546
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	1 068	127	11	25	1 045	9 355	718
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	407	25	20	—	407	4 920	240
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	263	4	8	—	263	4 129	195
\$2,000 or more -----	97	—	10	—	97	1 849	28
Median (dollars) -----	673	635	720	625	674	827	656
Mean (dollars) -----	740	669	907	670	741	909	694
Not mortgaged -----	5 333	761	17	22	5 322	25 689	2 564
Less than \$100 -----	249	81	—	—	249	680	105
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 893	355	10	8	2 890	9 946	1 153
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 775	254	7	8	1 767	10 912	930
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	44	—	—	—	2 911	254
\$400 to \$499 -----	82	6	—	6	82	784	81
\$500 or more -----	—	21	—	—	—	456	41
Median (dollars) -----	187	185	192	269	187	216	202
Mean (dollars) -----	197	196	221	279	197	231	220
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	8 154	3 311	86	350	8 001	36 299	13 328
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100 -----	65	263	—	7	58	296	558
\$100 to \$149 -----	248	229	4	7	248	704	910
\$150 to \$199 -----	162	135	—	—	162	731	410
\$200 to \$249 -----	192	168	6	8	192	669	403
\$250 to \$299 -----	419	177	—	10	415	694	432
\$300 to \$349 -----	834	285	23	19	826	916	616
\$350 to \$399 -----	1 052	276	11	58	1 017	1 561	908
\$400 to \$449 -----	1 071	403	3	57	1 041	3 482	1 184
\$450 to \$499 -----	892	343	18	42	877	4 673	1 415
\$500 to \$549 -----	843	285	13	17	843	5 307	1 827
\$550 to \$599 -----	593	225	—	3	593	4 284	1 170
\$600 to \$649 -----	321	132	—	25	319	3 052	928
\$650 to \$699 -----	147	79	—	14	146	2 303	591
\$700 to \$749 -----	75	68	—	—	75	1 686	528
\$750 to \$999 -----	199	25	—	24	175	3 281	935
\$1,000 or more -----	46	—	—	—	46	1 720	175
No cash rent -----	995	218	8	59	968	940	338
Median (dollars) -----	427	402	382	435	427	537	490
Mean (dollars) -----	435	378	381	454	434	563	471

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 71. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—

Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	New Castle County—Con.				Sussex County			
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	
Occupied housing units -----	1 929	3 166	134 650	37 003	6 138	302	36 845	
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER								
Occupied housing units -----	96	232	29 206	10 800	1 409	35	10 771	
Owner occupied -----	72	106	22 567	9 643	1 154	23	9 620	
1-person households -----	11	86	12 983	4 460	554	6	4 460	
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	13	5 440	2 415	299	—	2 415	
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	44 978	21 825	31 480	22 425	14 167	44 711	22 343	
Female householder, no husband present -----	17	117	12 953	4 079	659	6	4 079	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	83	63	120	6	63	
No vehicle available -----	15	64	5 667	1 136	336	6	1 136	
No telephone in unit -----	—	15	152	181	139	8	179	
1-person households -----	—	15	133	121	69	6	121	
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	21	91	2 773	1 927	795	32	1 913	
Married-couple families -----	5	14	644	552	126	15	550	
With own children under 18 years -----	—	14	266	181	17	7	179	
Families with female householder -----	—	43	449	173	226	7	166	
With own children under 18 years -----	—	43	185	110	85	7	103	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	8	63	738	521	241	24	510	
With public assistance income -----	—	11	267	170	218	11	167	
With Social Security income -----	—	20	1 379	1 054	465	—	1 054	
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	30	715	380	110	2	378	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	16	51	—	16	
No vehicle available -----	8	19	697	301	193	5	301	
No telephone in unit -----	—	7	37	64	109	7	62	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	5	53	49	79	4	45	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	186	517	4 399	1 177	954	58	1 161	
Married-couple families -----	51	141	435	215	77	15	213	
With own children under 18 years -----	25	128	239	140	49	15	138	
Families with female householder -----	13	190	634	281	534	22	275	
With own children under 18 years -----	13	183	560	248	459	22	242	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	103	253	2 443	463	426	43	459	
With public assistance income -----	24	161	567	404	532	14	398	
With Social Security income -----	—	55	1 024	371	199	17	371	
Built 1939 or earlier -----	29	178	615	247	118	11	247	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	28	—	20	119	6	20	
No vehicle available -----	37	245	1 291	419	371	29	403	
No telephone in unit -----	—	169	262	160	425	44	144	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	22	115	74	47	142	13	45	
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	42 688	27 299	40 303	28 378	17 667	22 692	28 411	
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	57 707	41 455	46 412	30 533	20 636	26 053	30 551	
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	22 270	20 942	26 847	20 952	12 234	19 167	20 965	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 104	1 227	86 632	19 202	2 503	63	19 155	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	1 022	1 025	61 029	9 801	1 346	49	9 768	
Less than \$200 -----	—	5	268	78	59	—	78	
\$200 to \$299 -----	6	34	1 918	303	263	9	299	
\$300 to \$399 -----	16	95	3 704	983	369	8	978	
\$400 to \$499 -----	16	80	4 607	1 505	244	4	1 501	
\$500 to \$599 -----	31	98	5 111	1 559	185	3	1 556	
\$600 to \$699 -----	68	130	6 264	1 477	74	4	1 473	
\$700 to \$799 -----	79	99	6 766	1 185	61	—	1 185	
\$800 to \$899 -----	73	110	6 677	664	23	8	656	
\$900 to \$999 -----	96	49	5 667	516	21	3	513	
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	197	160	9 263	682	33	—	682	
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	164	87	4 856	389	—	1	388	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	127	53	4 098	285	3	—	285	
\$2,000 or more -----	149	25	1 830	175	11	9	174	
Median (dollars) -----	1 160	773	827	632	393	606	633	
Mean (dollars) -----	1 353	846	909	725	463	871	725	
Not mortgaged -----	82	202	25 603	9 401	1 157	14	9 387	
Less than \$100 -----	—	5	675	366	181	—	366	
\$100 to \$199 -----	25	101	9 911	5 747	665	14	5 733	
\$200 to \$299 -----	40	51	10 879	2 605	275	—	2 605	
\$300 to \$399 -----	9	13	2 904	513	20	—	513	
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	24	778	112	11	—	112	
\$500 or more -----	8	8	456	58	5	—	58	
Median (dollars) -----	247	196	216	179	162	129	179	
Mean (dollars) -----	360	250	231	190	167	128	191	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	748	1 829	35 717	6 464	2 190	138	6 422	
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	63	274	98	93	2	96	
\$100 to \$149 -----	20	71	697	253	261	—	253	
\$150 to \$199 -----	—	48	707	208	248	5	208	
\$200 to \$249 -----	—	33	659	292	281	16	292	
\$250 to \$299 -----	—	35	694	387	209	—	387	
\$300 to \$349 -----	15	23	916	664	258	19	658	
\$350 to \$399 -----	39	155	1 541	793	225	10	793	
\$400 to \$449 -----	73	186	3 435	797	204	18	789	
\$450 to \$499 -----	146	218	4 642	809	81	4	805	
\$500 to \$549 -----	149	373	5 163	376	56	23	362	
\$550 to \$599 -----	99	166	4 221	332	84	12	332	
\$600 to \$649 -----	77	123	3 016	281	2	10	275	
\$650 to \$699 -----	47	54	2 280	191	32	—	191	
\$700 to \$749 -----	22	95	1 642	99	8	—	99	
\$750 to \$999 -----	33	108	3 209	147	10	—	147	
\$1,000 or more -----	14	58	1 681	53	—	13	53	
No cash rent -----	14	20	940	684	138	6	682	
Median (dollars) -----	525	510	537	416	285	438	415	
Mean (dollars) -----	535	508	562	421	297	498	421	

Table 72. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County					New Castle County	
	White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Black
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	15 635	2 203	150	233	15 482	87 266	10 002
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
All income levels	15 635	2 203	150	233	15 482	87 266	10 002
Less than 10 percent	4 072	442	29	29	4 049	21 562	1 832
10 to 14 percent	2 902	442	26	38	2 881	15 772	1 971
15 to 19 percent	2 926	458	30	82	2 874	15 701	1 752
20 to 24 percent	2 206	274	14	26	2 189	12 869	1 234
25 to 29 percent	1 194	142	12	31	1 169	8 903	956
30 to 34 percent	757	148	17	4	753	4 794	546
35 to 49 percent	939	164	15	23	928	4 620	726
50 percent or more	547	133	7	—	547	2 775	861
Not computed	92	—	—	—	92	270	124
Median	16.4	17.4	18.3	18.0	16.3	17.0	18.2
Less than \$20,000	2 900	598	23	22	2 889	11 330	2 496
Less than 20 percent	1 185	200	5	8	1 182	4 468	552
20 to 24 percent	338	44	—	8	330	1 288	301
25 to 29 percent	203	32	6	—	203	1 134	188
30 to 34 percent	182	79	—	—	182	604	186
35 percent or more	909	243	12	6	909	3 594	1 145
Not computed	83	—	—	—	83	242	124
Median	23.3	31.5	35.5	21.9	23.3	24.2	33.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 734	476	25	46	3 699	15 827	2 273
Less than 20 percent	1 967	260	15	16	1 956	8 603	1 201
20 to 24 percent	576	85	—	2	574	1 631	239
25 to 29 percent	421	32	—	7	414	1 881	260
30 to 34 percent	337	53	10	4	333	1 525	217
35 percent or more	433	46	—	17	422	2 180	356
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	18.8	18.0	14.4	28.6	18.7	18.0	19.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 026	491	39	69	3 979	19 315	2 122
Less than 20 percent	2 653	339	20	47	2 622	10 245	1 304
20 to 24 percent	716	67	8	7	709	3 725	311
25 to 29 percent	377	61	—	15	368	2 817	320
30 to 34 percent	179	16	7	—	179	1 464	113
35 percent or more	101	8	4	—	101	1 064	74
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	16.3	19.5	18.4	16.5	19.1	16.9
\$50,000 or more	4 975	638	63	96	4 915	40 794	3 111
Less than 20 percent	4 095	543	45	78	4 044	29 719	2 498
20 to 24 percent	576	78	6	9	576	6 225	383
25 to 29 percent	193	17	6	9	184	3 071	188
30 to 34 percent	59	—	—	—	59	1 201	30
35 percent or more	43	—	6	—	43	557	12
Not computed	9	—	—	—	9	21	—
Median	12.9	13.9	16.3	15.2	12.9	14.7	13.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	8 154	3 311	86	350	8 001	36 299	13 328
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
All income levels	8 154	3 311	86	350	8 001	36 299	13 328
Less than 10 percent	268	197	8	23	263	1 094	497
10 to 14 percent	999	355	19	25	982	4 132	1 462
15 to 19 percent	1 263	455	5	58	1 231	6 622	2 104
20 to 24 percent	1 193	492	8	37	1 166	6 542	1 941
25 to 29 percent	963	416	13	50	949	4 313	1 407
30 to 34 percent	564	194	13	31	554	3 121	1 146
35 to 49 percent	919	354	—	21	903	4 072	2 079
50 percent or more	920	546	12	46	915	5 131	2 086
Not computed	1 065	302	8	59	1 038	1 272	606
Median	24.3	25.1	24.4	25.2	24.3	24.3	26.3
Less than \$10,000	1 471	1 039	22	64	1 455	5 434	3 470
Less than 20 percent	53	64	—	7	46	202	228
20 to 24 percent	62	111	—	—	62	244	237
25 to 29 percent	160	121	6	7	160	380	270
30 to 34 percent	59	47	4	—	59	415	292
35 percent or more	960	603	12	50	951	3 675	2 021
Not computed	177	123	—	—	177	518	422
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 249	815	16	108	2 211	7 036	3 057
Less than 20 percent	118	130	—	—	118	307	245
20 to 24 percent	225	99	—	14	217	420	208
25 to 29 percent	343	151	7	33	333	701	330
30 to 34 percent	354	108	9	21	354	1 136	427
35 percent or more	824	292	—	17	812	4 218	1 758
Not computed	385	35	—	23	377	254	89
Median	33.5	30.5	30.6	29.3	33.5	38.8	37.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 818	899	19	104	2 754	11 389	3 458
Less than 20 percent	1 063	387	11	40	1 044	2 175	1 027
20 to 24 percent	779	201	8	23	760	3 871	957
25 to 29 percent	409	141	—	10	405	2 622	664
30 to 34 percent	151	69	—	10	141	1 334	383
35 percent or more	55	5	—	—	55	1 148	379
Not computed	361	96	—	21	349	239	48
Median	21.1	20.4	18.5	20.3	21.0	24.4	23.5
\$35,000 or more	1 616	558	29	74	1 581	12 440	3 343
Less than 20 percent	1 296	426	21	59	1 268	9 164	2 563
20 to 24 percent	127	81	—	—	127	2 007	539
25 to 29 percent	51	3	—	—	51	610	143
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	236	44
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	162	7
Not computed	142	48	8	15	135	261	47
Median	13.9	14.7	11.0	12.0	13.9	16.6	16.2

Table 72. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—
Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	New Castle County—Con.				Sussex County			
	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 104	1 227	86 632	19 202	2 503	63	19 155	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels	1 104	1 227	86 632	19 202	2 503	63	19 155	
Less than 10 percent	105	200	21 419	6 028	580	17	6 019	
10 to 14 percent	84	177	15 690	3 849	407	17	3 832	
15 to 19 percent	163	206	15 616	3 098	449	10	3 088	
20 to 24 percent	236	214	12 741	2 261	247	13	2 256	
25 to 29 percent	199	112	8 849	1 195	199	—	1 195	
30 to 34 percent	86	110	4 742	850	108	2	848	
35 to 49 percent	151	129	4 576	1 014	182	2	1 012	
50 percent or more	80	74	2 734	825	292	2	823	
Not computed	—	5	265	82	39	—	82	
Median	24.2	20.7	16.9	14.6	17.7	14.3	14.6	
Less than \$20,000	56	162	11 269	5 018	1 259	20	4 998	
Less than 20 percent	6	40	4 450	2 293	446	18	2 275	
20 to 24 percent	—	5	1 288	556	103	—	556	
25 to 29 percent	—	10	1 134	466	131	—	466	
30 to 34 percent	—	7	604	388	95	—	388	
35 percent or more	50	95	3 556	1 250	445	2	1 248	
Not computed	—	5	237	65	39	—	65	
Median	50.0+	43.4	24.1	21.7	27.3	14.2	21.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	114	326	15 692	4 804	635	11	4 793	
Less than 20 percent	23	135	8 558	3 174	411	4	3 170	
20 to 24 percent	5	36	1 613	568	132	3	565	
25 to 29 percent	30	47	1 862	376	63	—	376	
30 to 34 percent	18	42	1 499	289	13	2	287	
35 percent or more	38	66	2 153	397	16	2	395	
Not computed	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Median	29.8	23.9	17.9	14.0	16.4	22.5	13.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	247	274	19 172	4 163	372	5	4 158	
Less than 20 percent	37	90	10 203	3 061	342	5	3 056	
20 to 24 percent	79	92	3 676	628	12	—	628	
25 to 29 percent	70	22	2 805	233	5	—	233	
30 to 34 percent	22	49	1 438	87	—	—	87	
35 percent or more	39	21	1 050	138	13	—	138	
Not computed	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	
Median	25.5	22.6	19.0	13.6	12.3	12.5	13.6	
\$50,000 or more	687	465	40 499	5 217	237	27	5 206	
Less than 20 percent	286	318	29 514	4 447	237	17	4 438	
20 to 24 percent	152	81	6 164	509	—	10	507	
25 to 29 percent	99	33	3 048	120	—	—	120	
30 to 34 percent	46	12	1 201	86	—	—	86	
35 percent or more	104	21	551	54	—	—	54	
Not computed	—	—	21	1	—	—	1	
Median	21.9	16.3	14.7	11.2	10.0	10.0	11.3	
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	748	1 829	35 717	6 464	2 190	138	6 422	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
All income levels	748	1 829	35 717	6 464	2 190	138	6 422	
Less than 10 percent	8	71	1 062	367	167	—	367	
10 to 14 percent	81	184	4 061	863	229	27	860	
15 to 19 percent	122	257	6 551	1 059	285	7	1 056	
20 to 24 percent	94	233	6 461	756	255	17	750	
25 to 29 percent	106	205	4 224	749	214	2	735	
30 to 34 percent	81	165	3 078	462	193	2	460	
35 to 49 percent	61	326	3 982	616	303	13	616	
50 percent or more	170	285	5 040	843	397	49	831	
Not computed	25	103	1 258	749	147	6	747	
Median	27.7	27.9	24.3	23.8	27.0	29.4	23.7	
Less than \$10,000	145	359	5 322	1 330	930	35	1 316	
Less than 20 percent	—	37	202	33	52	2	31	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	244	70	53	—	70	
25 to 29 percent	15	22	358	108	135	—	108	
30 to 34 percent	—	26	396	105	81	—	105	
35 percent or more	119	187	3 618	773	536	33	761	
Not computed	11	87	504	241	73	—	241	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.9	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	191	500	6 956	1 763	540	35	1 759	
Less than 20 percent	—	43	307	172	140	—	172	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	420	184	70	8	184	
25 to 29 percent	37	43	701	351	45	3	351	
30 to 34 percent	42	56	1 136	223	112	2	221	
35 percent or more	112	346	4 138	638	143	16	638	
Not computed	—	12	254	195	30	6	193	
Median	40.8	40.6	38.6	31.7	30.0	37.5	31.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	202	591	11 183	1 915	533	49	1 894	
Less than 20 percent	43	134	2 138	885	324	13	884	
20 to 24 percent	60	198	3 805	411	126	9	405	
25 to 29 percent	54	116	2 575	269	34	14	255	
30 to 34 percent	39	68	1 315	123	—	—	123	
35 percent or more	6	71	1 111	45	21	13	45	
Not computed	—	4	239	182	28	—	182	
Median	24.6	24.0	24.4	19.8	18.1	25.9	19.8	
\$35,000 or more	210	379	12 256	1 456	187	19	1 453	
Less than 20 percent	168	298	9 027	1 199	165	19	1 196	
20 to 24 percent	34	35	1 992	91	6	—	91	
25 to 29 percent	—	24	590	21	—	—	21	
30 to 34 percent	—	15	231	11	—	—	11	
35 percent or more	—	7	155	3	—	—	3	
Not computed	8	—	261	131	16	—	131	
Median	15.8	15.6	16.6	13.4	10.3	12.8	13.4	

Table 73. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County			
	All Asian	All Asian	Chinese	Asian Indian	Korean
Occupied housing units -----	267	1 906	625	548	219
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	188	1 164	434	335	94
Renter-occupied housing units -----	79	742	191	213	125
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	188	1 164	434	335	94
1989 to March 1990 -----	16	121	40	42	6
1985 to 1988 -----	26	193	67	76	8
1980 to 1984 -----	4	160	63	45	4
1970 to 1979 -----	74	298	94	106	24
1960 to 1969 -----	57	201	67	50	26
1950 to 1959 -----	11	125	79	8	18
1940 to 1949 -----	—	45	18	8	—
1939 or earlier -----	—	21	6	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	79	742	191	213	125
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	9	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	36	8	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	18	27	—	14	—
1970 to 1979 -----	19	313	103	73	45
1960 to 1969 -----	13	197	45	77	46
1950 to 1959 -----	8	69	8	32	11
1940 to 1949 -----	6	38	13	—	12
1939 or earlier -----	15	53	14	17	11
BEDROOMS					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	188	1 164	434	335	94
None -----	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	13	43	25	—	10
2 -----	21	101	41	23	5
3 -----	68	401	112	130	44
4 -----	72	537	218	163	16
5 or more -----	14	82	38	19	19
Renter-occupied housing units -----	79	742	191	213	125
None -----	17	89	29	20	18
1 -----	10	269	80	56	56
2 -----	33	283	58	98	43
3 -----	11	87	24	31	8
4 -----	—	14	—	8	—
5 or more -----	8	—	—	—	—
SOURCE OF WATER					
Public system or private company -----	199	1 835	593	522	212
Individual drilled well -----	63	64	32	19	7
Individual dug well -----	5	—	—	—	—
Some other source -----	—	7	—	7	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
Public sewer -----	223	1 768	565	494	212
Septic tank or cesspool -----	44	138	60	54	7
Other means -----	—	—	—	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	267	1 901	625	548	214
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	—	5	—	—	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	112	695	267	172	104
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	17	45	6	14	6
Electricity -----	59	696	224	210	62
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	79	453	128	142	47
Coal or coke -----	—	—	—	—	—
Wood -----	—	7	—	—	—
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	—
Other fuel -----	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	10	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	4	80	20	18	7
1 -----	73	650	169	196	96
2 -----	128	814	336	247	41
3 -----	55	266	70	51	63
4 -----	3	81	30	36	6
5 or more -----	4	15	—	—	6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	188	1 164	434	335	94
1989 to March 1990 -----	49	281	107	93	16
1985 to 1988 -----	51	411	124	129	32
1980 to 1984 -----	32	254	81	89	13
1970 to 1979 -----	51	146	71	16	28
1960 to 1969 -----	5	68	51	8	5
1959 or earlier -----	—	4	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	79	742	191	213	125
1989 to March 1990 -----	46	465	108	147	74
1985 to 1988 -----	29	219	68	58	51
1980 to 1984 -----	4	28	7	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	30	8	8	—
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	—	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	188	1 164	434	335	94
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	79	742	191	213	125
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 74. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County			
	All Asian	All Asian	Chinese	Asian Indian	Korean
Occupied housing units	267	1 906	625	548	219
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER					
Occupied housing units	29	96	51	13	6
Owner occupied	15	72	51	5	6
1-person households	10	11	11	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	25 417	44 978	66 266	4 691	25 720
Female householder, no husband present	8	17	5	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	4	15	—	8	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
1-person households	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
Owner-occupied housing units	9	21	8	5	—
Married-couple families	—	5	—	5	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—
Families with female householder	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	—	—
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	8	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	16	186	31	40	29
Married-couple families	—	51	9	17	7
With own children under 18 years	—	25	9	—	7
Families with female householder	4	13	—	—	4
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	8	103	31	23	15
With public assistance income	8	24	—	8	7
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	—	29	7	—	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	4	37	7	18	7
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	22	7	6	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Occupied housing units (dollars)	35 893	42 740	46 033	49 100	23 393
Owner occupied (dollars)	39 583	57 615	61 527	63 478	40 750
Renter occupied (dollars)	20 750	21 842	19 671	27 411	18 207
Specified owner-occupied housing units	150	1 094	396	330	80
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	133	1 012	347	325	75
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	6	6	—	—
\$300 to \$399	13	16	9	—	—
\$400 to \$499	5	16	16	—	—
\$500 to \$599	25	27	—	9	4
\$600 to \$699	8	68	32	3	18
\$700 to \$799	16	79	4	33	—
\$800 to \$899	—	73	39	22	6
\$900 to \$999	8	96	23	31	16
\$1,000 to \$1,249	11	191	74	65	12
\$1,250 to \$1,499	20	164	47	75	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8	127	52	26	5
\$2,000 or more	10	149	45	61	10
Median (dollars)	720	1 164	1 150	1 248	934
Mean (dollars)	907	1 358	1 403	1 408	1 132
Not mortgaged	17	82	49	5	5
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	10	25	8	—	—
\$200 to \$299	7	40	28	5	5
\$300 to \$399	—	9	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	8	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	192	247	256	275	275
Mean (dollars)	221	360	457	285	275
Specified renter-occupied housing units	79	735	191	213	125
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149	4	20	—	8	7
\$150 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$249	6	—	—	—	—
\$250 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349	23	15	15	—	—
\$350 to \$399	7	39	32	—	7
\$400 to \$449	—	73	35	16	13
\$450 to \$499	18	146	17	43	49
\$500 to \$549	13	149	44	41	9
\$550 to \$599	—	99	17	48	7
\$600 to \$649	—	64	8	10	18
\$650 to \$699	—	47	9	8	15
\$700 to \$749	—	22	7	11	—
\$750 to \$999	—	33	7	6	—
\$1,000 or more	—	14	—	14	—
No cash rent	8	14	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	384	523	490	543	470
Mean (dollars)	380	533	495	564	491

Table 75. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County			
	All Asian	All Asian	Chinese	Asian Indian	Korean
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	150	1 094	396	330	80
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
All income levels	150	1 094	396	330	80
Less than 10 percent	29	105	63	15	14
10 to 14 percent	26	80	26	22	2
15 to 19 percent	30	163	55	62	14
20 to 24 percent	14	230	67	81	6
25 to 29 percent	12	199	66	48	14
30 to 34 percent	17	86	35	30	6
35 to 49 percent	15	151	62	46	8
50 percent or more	7	80	22	26	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	24.3	24.0	24.1	26.4
Less than \$20,000	23	56	16	13	16
Less than 20 percent	5	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	50	16	13	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	35.5	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	25	114	30	19	—
Less than 20 percent	15	23	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	30	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	18	6	12	—
35 percent or more	—	38	12	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	29.8	32.5	34.0	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39	247	87	69	24
Less than 20 percent	20	37	13	11	4
20 to 24 percent	8	79	24	23	—
25 to 29 percent	—	70	17	19	14
30 to 34 percent	7	22	10	—	6
35 percent or more	4	39	23	16	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.5	25.5	26.9	25.1	27.9
\$50,000 or more	63	677	263	229	40
Less than 20 percent	45	282	124	88	26
20 to 24 percent	6	146	43	58	6
25 to 29 percent	6	99	44	29	—
30 to 34 percent	—	46	19	18	—
35 percent or more	6	104	33	36	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	21.9	20.9	22.3	17.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	79	735	191	213	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
All income levels	79	735	191	213	125
Less than 10 percent	8	8	8	—	—
10 to 14 percent	15	81	35	33	5
15 to 19 percent	5	122	31	55	7
20 to 24 percent	5	94	13	29	23
25 to 29 percent	13	93	34	27	18
30 to 34 percent	13	81	19	35	23
35 to 49 percent	—	61	13	—	11
50 percent or more	12	170	38	26	38
Not computed	8	25	—	8	—
Median	26.0	27.7	26.3	22.5	32.1
Less than \$10,000	22	145	17	21	45
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	15	—	8	7
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	119	17	13	38
Not computed	—	11	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	16	191	81	13	34
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	37	28	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	42	19	—	23
35 percent or more	—	112	34	13	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.6	40.8	33.3	50.0+	33.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16	189	19	105	31
Less than 20 percent	11	43	7	22	7
20 to 24 percent	5	60	6	29	13
25 to 29 percent	—	41	6	19	11
30 to 34 percent	—	39	—	35	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	6	—	—	—
Median	17.0	24.0	22.1	25.4	23.3
\$35,000 or more	25	210	74	74	15
Less than 20 percent	17	168	67	66	5
20 to 24 percent	—	34	7	—	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	—	8	—
Median	10.3	15.8	14.1	15.0	21.3

Table 76. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

County	Kent County	New Castle County			
	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units -----	359	353	1 729	835	408
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	163	113	707	345	183
Renter-occupied housing units -----	196	240	1 022	490	225
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	163	113	707	345	183
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	16	12	7	—
1985 to 1988 -----	21	—	47	43	25
1980 to 1984 -----	15	9	44	37	22
1970 to 1979 -----	74	28	39	80	18
1960 to 1969 -----	19	26	96	85	59
1950 to 1959 -----	9	11	114	32	27
1940 to 1949 -----	14	5	107	35	21
1939 or earlier -----	11	18	248	26	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----	196	240	1 022	490	225
1989 to March 1990 -----	13	9	28	7	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	5	78	46	32
1980 to 1984 -----	—	7	111	44	29
1970 to 1979 -----	63	46	189	119	38
1960 to 1969 -----	45	59	119	65	46
1950 to 1959 -----	52	77	148	62	34
1940 to 1949 -----	4	6	109	66	19
1939 or earlier -----	19	31	240	81	27
BEDROOMS					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	163	113	707	345	183
None -----	—	—	—	—	—
1 -----	—	9	38	14	14
2 -----	28	19	126	44	20
3 -----	108	53	367	189	85
4 -----	27	32	138	78	51
5 or more -----	—	—	38	20	13
Renter-occupied housing units -----	196	240	1 022	490	225
None -----	—	10	108	6	6
1 -----	27	104	238	96	26
2 -----	85	68	373	306	189
3 -----	65	23	243	45	4
4 -----	19	13	34	26	—
5 or more -----	—	22	26	11	—
SOURCE OF WATER					
Public system or private company -----	273	353	1 706	796	396
Individual drilled well -----	75	—	23	39	12
Individual dug well -----	11	—	—	—	—
Some other source -----	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
Public sewer -----	275	344	1 662	804	396
Septic tank or cesspool -----	84	9	52	31	12
Other means -----	—	—	15	—	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	359	343	1 720	809	382
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	—	10	9	26	26
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	88	138	760	332	157
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	32	17	35	50	19
Electricity -----	38	73	326	234	146
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	201	103	598	211	86
Coal or coke -----	—	9	—	—	—
Wood -----	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy -----	—	—	6	—	—
Other fuel -----	—	7	4	8	—
No fuel used -----	—	6	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	43	76	326	80	29
1 -----	128	86	653	302	182
2 -----	155	170	590	357	158
3 -----	27	21	127	48	18
4 -----	—	—	33	25	15
5 or more -----	6	—	—	23	6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	163	113	707	345	183
1989 to March 1990 -----	32	36	104	29	7
1985 to 1988 -----	44	19	194	180	59
1980 to 1984 -----	16	28	166	24	18
1970 to 1979 -----	71	18	185	46	33
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	47	34	34
1959 or earlier -----	—	12	11	32	32
Renter-occupied housing units -----	196	240	1 022	490	225
1989 to March 1990 -----	92	154	535	241	109
1985 to 1988 -----	88	86	344	197	94
1980 to 1984 -----	8	—	82	33	13
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	48	19	9
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	13	—	—
1959 or earlier -----	8	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	163	113	707	345	183
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	196	240	1 022	490	225
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	9	19	19
1.01 or more -----	—	—	6	—	—

Table 77. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

County	Kent County	New Castle County			
	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	All other Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units	359	353	1 729	835	408
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER					
Occupied housing units	—	29	79	93	58
Owner occupied	—	6	40	44	28
1-person households	—	15	17	39	13
Built 1939 or earlier	—	6	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	—	15 375	18 567	25 751	28 287
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	39	56	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	15	26	16	7
No telephone in unit	—	8	—	—	—
1-person households	—	8	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
Owner-occupied housing units	20	11	75	5	5
Married-couple families	2	—	14	—	—
With own children under 18 years	2	—	14	—	—
Families with female householder	18	5	38	—	—
With own children under 18 years	8	5	38	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	20	5	58	—	—
With public assistance income	10	5	6	—	—
With Social Security income	—	6	14	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	—	—	30	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	11	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	7	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	18	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	56	31	342	130	59
Married-couple families	20	4	107	30	8
With own children under 18 years	20	4	102	22	8
Families with female householder	29	10	137	36	20
With own children under 18 years	29	10	130	36	20
Householder worked in 1989	47	14	158	81	39
With public assistance income	9	10	138	6	6
With Social Security income	—	7	41	—	—
Built 1939 or earlier	8	10	128	40	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	19	19
No vehicle available	30	31	172	28	16
No telephone in unit	33	3	114	45	25
1.01 or more persons per room	7	—	115	—	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Occupied housing units (dollars)	27 788	26 708	23 919	29 698	24 940
Owner occupied	37 216	34 821	34 620	51 371	51 426
Renter occupied	20 625	25 750	17 319	22 021	20 888
Specified owner-occupied housing units	107	99	674	304	156
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	96	87	540	258	110
Less than \$200	6	—	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	26	8	8
\$300 to \$399	26	5	66	11	11
\$400 to \$499	3	—	56	15	4
\$500 to \$599	18	15	72	—	—
\$600 to \$699	8	12	79	23	10
\$700 to \$799	6	—	61	20	7
\$800 to \$899	21	11	55	30	8
\$900 to \$999	8	—	18	25	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	—	23	68	59	20
\$1,250 to \$1,499	—	13	14	34	23
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	8	9	26	19
\$2,000 or more	—	—	11	7	—
Median (dollars)	575	1 005	632	983	1 087
Mean (dollars)	576	963	708	1 018	1 010
Not mortgaged	11	12	134	46	46
Less than \$100	—	—	—	5	5
\$100 to \$199	5	6	73	22	22
\$200 to \$299	—	—	35	6	6
\$300 to \$399	—	6	—	7	7
\$400 to \$499	6	—	18	6	6
\$500 or more	—	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	454	225	194	191	191
Mean (dollars)	318	222	262	227	227
Specified renter-occupied housing units	183	240	1 022	477	219
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	—	15	39	9	—
\$100 to \$149	7	10	47	7	7
\$150 to \$199	—	—	19	21	—
\$200 to \$249	8	—	15	18	—
\$250 to \$299	—	—	35	—	—
\$300 to \$349	2	—	23	—	—
\$350 to \$399	22	15	128	—	—
\$400 to \$449	41	48	87	44	25
\$450 to \$499	24	39	73	91	59
\$500 to \$549	6	40	252	81	50
\$550 to \$599	3	27	77	50	32
\$600 to \$649	20	9	89	25	6
\$650 to \$699	13	—	32	15	—
\$700 to \$749	—	8	47	33	14
\$750 to \$999	10	13	39	41	26
\$1,000 or more	—	5	11	42	—
No cash rent	27	11	9	—	—
Median (dollars)	448	482	508	530	518
Mean (dollars)	481	484	476	586	551

Table 78. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

County	Kent County	New Castle County			
	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	All other Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	107	99	674	304	156
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
All income levels-----	107	99	674	304	156
Less than 10 percent-----	29	—	101	49	45
10 to 14 percent-----	19	7	113	37	21
15 to 19 percent-----	31	12	110	66	28
20 to 24 percent-----	—	27	96	73	30
25 to 29 percent-----	22	5	61	24	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	18	71	21	5
35 to 49 percent-----	6	17	83	19	12
50 percent or more-----	—	13	39	10	10
Not computed-----	—	—	—	5	5
Median-----	15.9	28.5	20.7	19.8	16.7
Less than \$20,000-----	11	—	120	26	26
Less than 20 percent-----	5	—	29	11	11
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more-----	6	11	69	10	10
Not computed-----	—	—	—	5	5
Median-----	35.4	50.0+	40.9	19.5	19.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	10	—	226	46	20
Less than 20 percent-----	3	—	112	11	11
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	20	9	4
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	29	7	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	21	12	5
Not computed-----	—	—	5	7	—
Median-----	26.4	28.0	20.2	27.1	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	35	—	155	48	10
Less than 20 percent-----	20	—	42	25	10
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	60	14	—
25 to 29 percent-----	15	—	22	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	31	9	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.9	34.7	23.0	19.5	10.0-
\$50,000 or more-----	51	—	173	184	100
Less than 20 percent-----	51	—	141	105	62
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	11	50	26
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	9	12	12
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.6	21.6	13.8	18.7	17.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	183	240	1 022	477	219
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
All income levels-----	183	240	1 022	477	219
Less than 10 percent-----	13	10	38	9	—
10 to 14 percent-----	18	54	88	24	7
15 to 19 percent-----	10	32	167	58	9
20 to 24 percent-----	14	40	99	82	46
25 to 29 percent-----	26	39	81	73	48
30 to 34 percent-----	18	13	95	57	32
35 to 49 percent-----	17	21	226	52	36
50 percent or more-----	40	20	168	90	21
Not computed-----	27	11	60	32	20
Median-----	29.4	22.3	30.4	28.4	28.9
Less than \$10,000-----	47	—	213	92	26
Less than 20 percent-----	—	8	29	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	7	7	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	7	19	—
35 percent or more-----	40	20	119	41	6
Not computed-----	—	4	51	32	20
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	50	28	350	102	67
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	36	7	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	9	—	35	8	—
30 to 34 percent-----	15	—	37	19	19
35 percent or more-----	17	21	237	68	41
Not computed-----	9	7	5	—	—
Median-----	33.8	40.5	41.7	37.4	36.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	43	78	304	183	101
Less than 20 percent-----	5	11	96	20	—
20 to 24 percent-----	14	31	84	75	46
25 to 29 percent-----	10	28	35	49	32
30 to 34 percent-----	3	8	47	13	13
35 percent or more-----	—	—	38	26	10
Not computed-----	11	—	4	—	—
Median-----	23.9	24.5	23.2	24.8	25.7
\$35,000 or more-----	43	95	155	100	25
Less than 20 percent-----	36	77	132	64	9
20 to 24 percent-----	—	9	15	7	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	4	4	16	16
30 to 34 percent-----	—	5	4	6	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed-----	7	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.6	14.5	14.7	18.5	26.1

Table 79. Structural Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP	Dover city	Newark city	Pike Creek CDP	Wilmington city
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS					
All housing units	5 601	10 414	7 860	4 732	31 244
Owner occupied	3 605	5 332	4 203	2 730	15 179
Renter occupied.....	1 854	4 530	3 266	1 735	13 377
Vacant for sale only	25	37	84	68	502
Vacant for rent.....	89	296	199	152	947
Vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	37	17	15	72
All other vacants	28	182	91	32	1 167
Condominium housing units	151	439	450	791	1 331
Owner occupied	137	225	236	532	720
Renter occupied.....	14	206	170	253	366
Vacant	—	8	44	6	245
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
All housing units	5 601	10 414	7 860	4 732	31 244
1989 to March 1990	—	375	180	116	377
1985 to 1988	119	1 190	563	855	1 229
1980 to 1984	379	881	236	869	1 600
1970 to 1979	1 828	2 357	1 825	2 251	2 052
1960 to 1969	1 351	2 383	2 258	572	3 134
1950 to 1959	1 763	1 621	1 203	37	3 454
1940 to 1949	146	598	633	9	4 477
1939 or earlier	15	1 009	962	23	14 921
Median	1968	1968	1965	1978	1942
Owner-occupied housing units	3 605	5 332	4 203	2 730	15 179
1989 to March 1990	—	205	105	102	144
1985 to 1988	100	574	376	427	456
1980 to 1984	75	384	68	432	453
1970 to 1979	1 079	1 113	748	1 297	342
1960 to 1969	748	1 437	1 417	437	760
1950 to 1959	1 512	854	779	28	1 521
1940 to 1949	91	283	267	—	2 601
1939 or earlier	—	482	443	7	8 902
Median	1963	1967	1964	1977	1940—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 854	4 530	3 266	1 735	13 377
1989 to March 1990	—	138	12	—	180
1985 to 1988	19	554	157	390	640
1980 to 1984	281	462	165	398	968
1970 to 1979	706	1 068	980	822	1 610
1960 to 1969	544	883	739	116	2 167
1950 to 1959	234	683	404	—	1 750
1940 to 1949	55	282	327	9	1 500
1939 or earlier	15	460	482	—	4 562
Median	1971	1970	1966	1979	1954
BEDROOMS					
All housing units	5 601	10 414	7 860	4 732	31 244
None	27	151	44	14	1 353
1	464	1 520	1 288	634	6 082
2	1 123	3 106	1 785	1 738	6 973
3	3 087	3 632	2 242	1 380	12 815
4	853	1 782	2 261	900	2 770
5 or more	47	223	240	66	1 251
Occupied housing units	5 459	9 862	7 469	4 465	28 556
None	27	148	44	14	1 275
1	446	1 398	1 188	574	5 481
2	1 044	2 870	1 655	1 632	6 299
3	3 060	3 460	2 176	1 311	11 727
4	835	1 763	2 186	868	2 606
5 or more	47	223	220	66	1 168
All housing units	5 601	10 414	7 860	4 732	31 244
PLUMBING FACILITIES					
Complete plumbing facilities	5 601	10 382	7 846	4 732	31 058
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	32	14	—	186
SOURCE OF WATER					
Public system or private company	5 601	10 212	7 758	4 649	31 213
Individual drilled well	—	188	68	83	31
Individual dug well	—	14	27	—	—
Some other source	—	—	7	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
Public sewer	5 581	10 154	7 735	4 658	30 867
Septic tank or cesspool.....	15	235	118	74	188
Other means	5	25	7	—	189
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6	55	33	—	510
Median rooms	6.1	5.4	6.0	5.6	5.6
SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 483	4 623	3 922	2 201	13 307
With second mortgage or home equity loan	984	1 006	784	609	2 173
No second mortgage or home equity loan	2 499	3 617	3 138	1 592	11 134
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS					
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	137	225	236	532	720
Median selected monthly owner costs:					
With a mortgage (dollars).....	675	535	644	736	838
Not mortgaged (dollars).....	—	226	221	253	418
Median value (dollars)	69 100	63 200	59 600	79 400	93 900
MOBILE HOMES					
Owner-occupied mobile homes	—	352	—	—	39
Median selected monthly owner costs:					
With a mortgage (dollars).....	—	420	—	—	625
Not mortgaged (dollars)	—	268	—	—	259

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 80. Fuel, Occupancy, and Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP	Dover city	Newark city	Pike Creek CDP	Wilmington city
Occupied housing units	5 459	9 862	7 469	4 465	28 556
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	1 786	5 189	4 192	473	12 748
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	104	234	128	178	626
Electricity	1 368	1 508	1 252	2 059	4 840
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 172	2 768	1 831	1 740	10 123
Coal or coke	6	5	8	—	31
Wood	23	70	13	5	6
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	13
Other fuel	—	61	20	—	99
No fuel used	—	27	25	10	70
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	254	964	682	114	7 684
1	1 576	3 953	2 167	1 545	12 211
2	2 481	3 472	3 067	2 157	6 684
3	825	1 022	1 138	569	1 641
4	267	348	337	61	241
5 or more	56	103	78	19	95
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	3 605	5 332	4 203	2 730	15 179
1989 to March 1990	239	753	465	477	1 168
1985 to 1988	1 004	1 332	1 056	1 001	2 981
1980 to 1984	442	811	597	474	2 102
1970 to 1979	1 014	1 239	917	631	3 343
1960 to 1969	504	663	660	147	2 458
1959 or earlier	402	534	508	—	3 127
Renter-occupied housing units	1 854	4 530	3 266	1 735	13 377
1989 to March 1990	681	1 949	1 582	788	4 404
1985 to 1988	768	1 766	1 190	768	4 927
1980 to 1984	285	466	316	136	2 125
1970 to 1979	120	252	137	34	1 443
1960 to 1969	—	51	25	—	241
1959 or earlier	—	46	16	9	237
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units	3 605	5 332	4 203	2 730	15 179
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	3	7	—	49
1.00 or less	—	3	—	—	49
1.01 or more	—	—	7	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 854	4 530	3 266	1 735	13 377
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	4	7	—	109
1.00 or less	—	4	7	—	90
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	19
TELEPHONE IN UNIT					
Telephone in unit	5 380	9 506	7 392	4 451	26 872
No telephone in unit	79	356	77	14	1 684
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER					
Occupied housing units	680	1 968	1 497	566	7 787
Owner occupied	437	1 220	961	333	4 965
1-person households	358	1 037	715	251	4 466
Built 1939 or earlier	—	275	205	—	3 684
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	24 109	25 299	34 787	27 690	21 935
Female householder, no husband present	339	1 126	805	237	4 837
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	5
No vehicle available	93	442	451	80	3 297
No telephone in unit	—	20	5	—	166
1-person households	—	20	5	—	135
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
Owner-occupied housing units	72	234	94	32	1 267
Married-couple families	7	59	29	23	174
With own children under 18 years	—	28	18	23	40
Families with female householder	11	64	7	—	330
With own children under 18 years	—	36	—	—	122
Householder 65 years and over	50	101	40	—	701
Householder worked in 1989	8	77	20	32	295
With public assistance income	7	37	—	—	212
With Social Security income	49	107	21	—	670
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	3 274	4 155	4 652	1 517	3 297
Built 1939 or earlier	—	43	—	—	790
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	17	65	29	—	607
No telephone in unit	—	18	—	—	60
1.01 or more persons per room	—	10	—	—	27
Renter-occupied housing units	269	824	1 182	45	3 756
Married-couple families	10	119	—	7	331
With own children under 18 years	10	89	—	7	191
Families with female householder	151	381	31	—	1 534
With own children under 18 years	151	329	20	—	1 334
Householder 65 years and over	68	151	116	10	811
Householder worked in 1989	111	323	972	35	1 468
With public assistance income	119	322	56	—	1 503
With Social Security income	40	171	95	10	946
Mean household income deficit in 1989 (dollars)	4 488	4 533	3 300	2 924	4 029
Built 1939 or earlier	—	92	150	—	970
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	55
No vehicle available	106	381	187	10	2 568
No telephone in unit	36	146	5	—	836
1.01 or more persons per room	34	39	23	—	375

Table 81. Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP	Dover city	Newark city	Pike Creek CDP	Wilmington city
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Occupied housing units -----	5 459	9 862	7 469	4 465	28 556
Median income (dollars) -----	39 238	30 953	37 251	43 079	25 725
Owner occupied -----	3 605	5 332	4 203	2 730	15 179
Median income (dollars) -----	43 410	41 617	54 310	53 149	34 674
Renter occupied -----	1 854	4 530	3 266	1 735	13 377
Median income (dollars) -----	27 105	21 111	17 048	31 465	18 191
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	3 483	4 623	3 922	2 201	13 307
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage -----	2 916	3 337	2 847	2 009	8 122
Less than \$200 -----	9	12	9	—	99
\$200 to \$299 -----	104	51	44	19	590
\$300 to \$399 -----	213	277	135	81	716
\$400 to \$499 -----	313	258	284	106	838
\$500 to \$599 -----	304	401	244	99	971
\$600 to \$699 -----	412	391	266	150	1 057
\$700 to \$799 -----	455	403	274	109	854
\$800 to \$899 -----	384	519	255	252	772
\$900 to \$999 -----	346	307	258	239	569
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	316	453	498	486	909
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	54	167	296	242	320
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	6	76	258	173	241
\$2,000 or more -----	—	22	26	53	186
Median (dollars) -----	725	774	856	971	682
Mean (dollars) -----	721	795	918	1 032	761
Not mortgaged -----	567	1 286	1 075	192	5 185
Less than \$100 -----	10	45	24	—	264
\$100 to \$199 -----	230	572	324	55	2 446
\$200 to \$299 -----	288	514	535	94	1 846
\$300 to \$399 -----	23	111	152	36	373
\$400 to \$499 -----	16	32	28	7	152
\$500 or more -----	—	12	—	—	104
Median (dollars) -----	211	204	228	255	196
Mean (dollars) -----	218	218	237	249	216
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
With a mortgage -----	2 916	3 337	2 847	2 009	8 122
Less than 10 percent -----	302	345	404	201	871
10 to 14 percent -----	517	641	522	291	1 498
15 to 19 percent -----	676	724	544	413	1 735
20 to 24 percent -----	566	706	623	444	1 265
25 to 29 percent -----	320	349	338	312	887
30 to 34 percent -----	181	208	153	125	597
35 percent or more -----	345	359	245	223	1 238
Not computed -----	9	5	18	—	31
Median -----	19.7	19.7	19.5	21.1	19.8
Not mortgaged -----	567	1 286	1 075	192	5 185
Less than 10 percent -----	375	770	761	122	1 966
10 to 14 percent -----	112	229	145	22	1 210
15 to 19 percent -----	32	98	77	38	495
20 to 24 percent -----	20	65	32	10	425
25 to 29 percent -----	5	20	5	—	287
30 to 34 percent -----	—	14	16	—	146
35 percent or more -----	17	82	27	—	587
Not computed -----	6	8	12	—	69
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 854	4 495	3 254	1 725	13 279
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100 -----	49	195	30	—	560
\$100 to \$149 -----	114	224	81	29	1 093
\$150 to \$199 -----	77	160	68	10	632
\$200 to \$249 -----	13	116	77	49	571
\$250 to \$299 -----	42	182	103	20	616
\$300 to \$349 -----	58	281	83	—	746
\$350 to \$399 -----	9	312	88	—	958
\$400 to \$449 -----	125	478	353	8	1 296
\$450 to \$499 -----	253	663	449	30	1 155
\$500 to \$549 -----	278	699	394	244	1 283
\$550 to \$599 -----	307	420	449	207	816
\$600 to \$649 -----	81	306	191	423	977
\$650 to \$699 -----	75	153	130	267	537
\$700 to \$749 -----	61	81	207	145	418
\$750 to \$999 -----	257	143	314	170	1 024
\$1,000 or more -----	12	15	178	102	273
No cash rent -----	43	67	59	21	324
Median (dollars) -----	530	472	534	630	450
Mean (dollars) -----	511	443	559	638	454

Table 82. Household Income Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP	Dover city	Newark city	Pike Creek CDP	Wilmington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	3 483	4 623	3 922	2 201	13 307
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
All income levels	3 483	4 623	3 922	2 201	13 307
Less than 10 percent	677	1 115	1 165	323	2 837
10 to 14 percent	629	870	667	313	2 708
15 to 19 percent	708	822	621	451	2 230
20 to 24 percent	586	771	655	454	1 690
25 to 29 percent	325	369	343	312	1 174
30 to 34 percent	181	222	169	125	743
35 to 49 percent	250	208	182	139	990
50 percent or more	112	233	90	84	835
Not computed	15	13	30	—	100
Median	18.0	16.9	15.9	20.1	17.4
Less than \$20,000	343	686	286	97	3 697
Less than 20 percent	78	266	108	38	1 259
20 to 24 percent	45	75	33	—	452
25 to 29 percent	15	27	10	—	359
30 to 34 percent	10	34	25	—	250
35 percent or more	180	271	87	59	1 277
Not computed	15	13	23	—	100
Median	37.6	24.7	23.6	38.5	26.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	767	920	623	268	3 125
Less than 20 percent	301	423	361	66	1 767
20 to 24 percent	106	172	47	63	349
25 to 29 percent	112	98	46	35	336
30 to 34 percent	104	77	56	10	265
35 percent or more	144	150	106	94	408
Not computed	—	—	7	—	—
Median	23.9	21.1	16.6	25.7	17.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	953	1 137	801	478	2 666
Less than 20 percent	445	620	401	169	1 651
20 to 24 percent	249	255	217	122	403
25 to 29 percent	154	180	99	85	320
30 to 34 percent	67	62	31	58	197
35 percent or more	38	20	53	44	95
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.6	18.6	20.0	22.9	16.9
\$50,000 or more	1 420	1 880	2 212	1 358	3 819
Less than 20 percent	1 190	1 498	1 583	814	3 098
20 to 24 percent	186	269	358	269	486
25 to 29 percent	44	64	188	192	159
30 to 34 percent	—	49	57	57	31
35 percent or more	—	—	26	26	45
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	13.6	13.6	17.9	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 854	4 495	3 254	1 725	13 279
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
All income levels	1 854	4 495	3 254	1 725	13 279
Less than 10 percent	81	255	100	18	531
10 to 14 percent	254	468	226	203	1 337
15 to 19 percent	390	685	356	325	1 918
20 to 24 percent	323	825	331	362	2 048
25 to 29 percent	205	542	387	247	1 499
30 to 34 percent	185	430	285	167	1 363
35 to 49 percent	161	560	493	242	1 860
50 percent or more	184	565	954	140	2 183
Not computed	71	165	122	21	540
Median	22.6	24.6	32.9	24.2	26.8
Less than \$10,000	344	1 046	827	156	4 001
Less than 20 percent	45	64	22	9	303
20 to 24 percent	9	104	15	10	340
25 to 29 percent	16	159	50	30	405
30 to 34 percent	65	48	44	10	444
35 percent or more	174	554	624	90	2 154
Not computed	35	117	72	7	355
Median	38.0	45.1	50.0+	45.5	44.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	277	1 050	983	220	3 111
Less than 20 percent	40	95	33	—	313
20 to 24 percent	5	99	42	20	294
25 to 29 percent	13	95	99	9	380
30 to 34 percent	50	214	131	18	525
35 percent or more	145	529	670	173	1 516
Not computed	24	18	8	—	83
Median	42.0	35.4	44.1	45.8	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	569	1 409	674	552	3 318
Less than 20 percent	156	452	87	—	984
20 to 24 percent	154	465	123	173	982
25 to 29 percent	156	276	195	140	596
30 to 34 percent	70	168	97	129	327
35 percent or more	26	42	153	104	358
Not computed	7	6	19	6	71
Median	24.1	22.7	28.0	28.6	23.3
\$35,000 or more	664	990	770	797	2 849
Less than 20 percent	484	797	540	537	2 186
20 to 24 percent	155	157	151	159	432
25 to 29 percent	20	12	43	68	118
30 to 34 percent	—	—	13	10	67
35 percent or more	—	—	—	15	15
Not computed	5	24	23	8	31
Median	16.4	14.7	16.8	17.7	15.7

Table 83. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP		Dover city		Newark city		Wilmington city			
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units -----	4 874	503	6 961	2 633	6 695	431	14 811	12 691	1 237	14 557
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 391	188	4 262	940	3 908	183	9 070	5 713	474	8 962
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 483	315	2 699	1 693	2 787	248	5 741	6 978	763	5 595
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 391	188	4 262	940	3 908	183	9 070	5 713	474	8 962
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	158	41	84	21	113	31	—	113
1985 to 1988 -----	95	5	498	51	340	11	362	69	36	343
1980 to 1984 -----	75	—	321	63	54	14	321	93	32	321
1970 to 1979 -----	969	89	816	249	671	25	264	73	11	258
1960 to 1969 -----	695	48	1 114	288	1 353	47	455	285	25	450
1950 to 1959 -----	1 472	40	715	123	739	34	692	797	32	692
1940 to 1949 -----	85	6	251	32	251	4	1 258	1 296	58	1 258
1939 or earlier -----	—	—	389	93	416	27	5 605	3 069	280	5 527
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 483	315	2 699	1 693	2 787	248	5 741	6 978	763	5 595
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	107	18	5	7	79	89	19	72
1985 to 1988 -----	19	—	397	141	138	12	227	411	37	192
1980 to 1984 -----	246	28	325	118	160	5	383	527	69	377
1970 to 1979 -----	520	152	590	437	799	79	884	643	100	867
1960 to 1969 -----	426	103	549	310	659	42	818	1 244	90	805
1950 to 1959 -----	234	—	361	297	323	52	387	1 264	111	375
1940 to 1949 -----	38	17	104	178	292	21	473	995	54	465
1939 or earlier -----	—	15	266	194	411	30	2 490	1 805	283	2 442
BEDROOMS										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 391	188	4 262	940	3 908	183	9 070	5 713	474	8 962
None -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	32	—	—	32
1 -----	—	—	67	60	86	—	331	166	33	331
2 -----	124	19	629	125	271	8	1 728	593	103	1 708
3 -----	2 525	112	2 067	456	1 574	78	5 205	3 781	237	5 141
4 -----	715	57	1 339	272	1 794	83	1 175	849	68	1 164
5 or more -----	27	—	160	27	176	14	599	324	33	586
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 483	315	2 699	1 693	2 787	248	5 741	6 978	763	5 595
None -----	11	16	94	37	10	—	705	480	74	692
1 -----	372	39	927	317	929	104	2 606	2 185	182	2 581
2 -----	632	248	1 132	874	1 196	65	1 583	2 136	201	1 528
3 -----	393	12	466	418	427	51	686	1 685	212	642
4 -----	55	—	65	37	208	28	111	384	35	102
5 or more -----	—	—	15	10	17	—	50	108	59	50
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company -----	4 874	503	6 826	2 594	6 602	431	14 795	12 691	1 237	14 541
Individual drilled well -----	—	—	121	39	59	—	16	—	—	16
Individual dug well -----	—	—	14	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Some other source -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer -----	4 854	503	6 819	2 573	6 587	431	14 746	12 465	1 193	14 492
Septic tank or cesspool -----	15	—	125	52	101	—	65	72	36	65
Other means -----	5	—	17	8	7	—	—	154	8	—
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	4 868	503	6 951	2 617	6 662	431	14 582	12 564	1 195	14 342
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	6	—	10	16	33	—	229	127	42	215
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	1 579	185	3 614	1 426	3 823	169	6 593	5 676	600	6 450
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	100	4	135	88	104	19	174	434	18	174
Electricity -----	1 129	192	1 052	413	1 046	106	2 561	2 122	184	2 497
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 037	122	2 053	650	1 667	126	5 361	4 378	419	5 314
Coal or coke -----	6	—	5	—	8	—	20	11	—	20
Wood -----	23	—	62	8	13	—	6	—	—	6
Solar energy -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
Other fuel -----	—	—	40	21	9	11	79	16	4	79
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	27	25	—	17	47	6	17
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	159	95	387	545	582	54	3 066	4 333	319	3 025
1 -----	1 402	117	2 854	1 005	1 894	144	6 702	5 108	465	6 592
2 -----	2 244	218	2 650	739	2 774	167	3 933	2 483	342	3 847
3 -----	808	11	750	224	1 071	52	928	648	83	911
4 -----	214	53	241	102	304	6	140	77	17	140
5 or more -----	47	9	79	18	70	8	42	42	11	42
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 391	188	4 262	940	3 908	183	9 070	5 713	474	8 962
1989 to March 1990 -----	202	37	566	140	397	57	864	273	47	848
1985 to 1988 -----	916	75	1 141	155	987	15	2 017	834	143	1 975
1980 to 1984 -----	431	4	608	196	541	22	1 295	710	111	1 281
1970 to 1979 -----	942	66	899	300	843	70	1 592	1 642	144	1 556
1960 to 1969 -----	498	6	611	52	645	6	969	1 468	21	969
1959 or earlier -----	402	—	437	97	495	13	2 333	786	8	2 333
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 483	315	2 699	1 693	2 787	248	5 741	6 978	763	5 595
1989 to March 1990 -----	533	112	1 204	670	1 306	143	1 769	2 307	364	1 721
1985 to 1988 -----	584	164	1 068	643	1 043	86	2 214	2 532	245	2 134
1980 to 1984 -----	258	27	227	231	279	19	967	1 070	83	967
1970 to 1979 -----	108	12	158	94	118	—	522	873	58	504
1960 to 1969 -----	—	—	17	34	25	—	139	89	13	139
1959 or earlier -----	—	—	25	21	16	—	130	107	—	130
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 391	188	4 262	940	3 908	183	9 070	5 713	474	8 962
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	3	—	7	—	28	21	—	28
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 483	315	2 699	1 693	2 787	248	5 741	6 978	763	5 595
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	4	—	7	18	63	28	18
1.01 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	—

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 84. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP		Dover city		Newark city		Wilmington city			
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Occupied housing units -----	4 874	503	6 961	2 633	6 695	431	14 811	12 691	1 237	14 557
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER										
Occupied housing units -----	674	6	1 655	286	1 414	63	5 251	2 476	91	5 219
Owner occupied -----	431	6	1 027	174	908	48	3 410	1 524	22	3 410
1-person households -----	358	—	904	122	693	9	3 368	1 080	49	3 336
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	—	219	56	186	19	2 494	1 174	7	2 494
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	24 064	29 200	26 591	17 531	35 682	20 930	23 607	18 429	13 734	23 687
Female householder, no husband present -----	339	—	956	162	757	28	3 312	1 499	66	3 280
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
No vehicle available -----	93	—	303	135	414	22	2 197	1 076	39	2 182
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	12	8	5	—	97	69	15	90
1-person households -----	—	—	12	8	5	—	92	43	15	85
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	72	—	98	126	78	16	559	668	55	544
Married-couple families -----	7	—	52	7	29	—	75	91	14	69
With own children under 18 years -----	—	—	21	7	18	—	23	9	14	17
Families with female householder -----	11	—	17	37	—	7	69	237	28	65
With own children under 18 years -----	—	—	10	16	—	—	13	85	28	9
Householder worked in 1989 -----	8	—	40	37	11	9	83	184	38	73
With public assistance income -----	7	—	—	37	—	—	75	131	6	75
With Social Security income -----	49	—	33	74	14	7	374	287	9	374
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	—	15	28	—	—	402	362	30	398
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	17	—	7	58	22	7	301	303	3	301
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	10	8	—	—	17	36	7	17
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	22	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	171	98	210	579	1 026	61	847	2 616	313	811
Married-couple families -----	10	—	24	86	—	—	72	192	76	65
With own children under 18 years -----	10	—	19	61	—	—	19	113	76	12
Families with female householder -----	69	82	45	332	—	16	76	1 340	119	68
With own children under 18 years -----	69	82	31	298	—	16	66	1 150	112	58
Householder worked in 1989 -----	63	48	78	228	882	36	279	1 046	157	256
With public assistance income -----	37	82	48	259	47	9	197	1 173	138	175
With Social Security income -----	40	—	76	95	95	—	333	591	39	326
Built 1939 or earlier -----	—	—	6	86	125	—	302	521	142	294
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	28	—
No vehicle available -----	44	62	78	292	161	9	586	1 816	173	557
No telephone in unit -----	4	32	7	139	5	—	78	635	136	65
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	34	7	32	6	—	8	290	82	8
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 510	38 618	33 123	22 366	38 246	33 281	29 977	21 393	21 997	30 048
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	42 805	50 000	41 850	39 886	54 311	51 038	36 928	31 899	32 622	36 916
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	28 218	23 924	23 311	16 638	17 304	16 974	22 198	14 888	15 525	22 290
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	3 284	173	3 689	832	3 657	153	7 712	5 218	444	7 623
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	2 722	168	2 636	611	2 648	99	4 330	3 517	339	4 258
Less than \$200 -----	9	—	5	7	9	—	45	54	—	45
\$200 to \$299 -----	90	14	42	—	44	—	151	430	9	151
\$300 to \$399 -----	213	—	216	54	124	4	234	444	49	223
\$400 to \$499 -----	298	9	154	104	267	17	314	487	43	308
\$500 to \$599 -----	290	14	359	42	240	4	426	503	55	426
\$600 to \$699 -----	412	—	358	33	261	—	551	460	56	532
\$700 to \$799 -----	415	25	305	92	258	3	486	340	33	475
\$800 to \$899 -----	341	43	355	149	236	8	451	298	23	451
\$900 to \$999 -----	329	17	245	49	237	16	317	244	25	298
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	269	42	370	72	457	21	667	205	34	667
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	50	4	145	5	267	—	272	41	12	266
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	6	—	67	4	228	26	230	11	—	230
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	15	—	20	—	186	—	—	186
Median (dollars) -----	714	848	766	779	841	984	790	570	614	793
Mean (dollars) -----	714	824	803	731	906	1 046	901	596	664	904
Not mortgaged -----	562	5	1 053	221	1 009	54	3 382	1 701	105	3 365
Less than \$100 -----	10	—	36	9	18	6	180	84	5	175
\$100 to \$199 -----	230	—	456	104	296	22	1 644	752	56	1 632
\$200 to \$299 -----	283	5	433	81	517	12	1 194	634	18	1 194
\$300 to \$399 -----	23	—	89	22	138	14	228	145	—	228
\$400 to \$499 -----	16	—	32	—	28	—	84	50	18	84
\$500 or more -----	—	—	7	5	12	—	52	36	8	52
Median (dollars) -----	211	275	207	198	229	193	192	202	186	193
Mean (dollars) -----	218	285	219	215	239	212	209	219	271	209
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 483	315	2 699	1 671	2 782	248	5 720	6 901	763	5 574
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	17	32	39	156	30	—	121	406	47	115
\$100 to \$149 -----	94	20	76	144	81	—	265	769	54	265
\$150 to \$199 -----	59	18	91	69	60	—	285	323	24	285
\$200 to \$249 -----	13	—	44	72	47	19	279	282	20	269
\$250 to \$299 -----	30	12	118	64	73	30	247	350	19	247
\$300 to \$349 -----	37	21	167	102	70	6	272	442	23	272
\$350 to \$399 -----	9	—	208	104	59	8	303	564	91	296
\$400 to \$449 -----	94	31	299	166	283	47	562	672	56	562
\$450 to \$499 -----	200	38	399	226	368	40	509	555	94	502
\$500 to \$549 -----	208	42	471	191	316	23	617	616	111	548
\$550 to \$599 -----	259	35	312	108	412	18	388	368	61	380
\$600 to \$649 -----	67	14	195	98	161	3	540	405	42	540
\$650 to \$699 -----	61	14	69	79	115	15	293	227	17	293
\$700 to \$749 -----	52	9	31	50	199	4	165	205	44	158
\$750 to \$999 -----	228	29	118	22	284	22	550	467	45	518
\$1,000 or more -----	12	—	15	—	174	4	180	82	11	180
No cash rent -----	43	—	47	20	50	9	144	168	4	144
Median (dollars) -----	540	477	487	438	547	457	493	416	482	486
Mean (dollars) -----	526	438	470	396	571	487	500	418	456	499

Table 85. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Brookside CDP		Dover city		Newark city		Wilmington city			
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	3 284	173	3 689	832	3 657	153	7 712	5 218	444	7 623
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
All income levels.....	3 284	173	3 689	832	3 657	153	7 712	5 218	444	7 623
Less than 10 percent.....	646	31	949	145	1 125	34	1 742	1 038	63	1 730
10 to 14 percent.....	623	—	688	157	633	22	1 567	1 081	94	1 546
15 to 19 percent.....	664	44	628	177	560	30	1 340	798	72	1 330
20 to 24 percent.....	525	53	601	155	606	16	1 057	584	72	1 033
25 to 29 percent.....	300	20	299	64	300	28	716	436	28	710
30 to 34 percent.....	163	11	173	31	151	7	395	322	31	390
35 to 49 percent.....	244	6	157	51	170	8	540	401	53	534
50 percent or more.....	104	8	181	52	82	8	321	492	26	321
Not computed.....	15	—	13	—	30	—	34	66	5	29
Median.....	17.8	21.1	16.6	18.2	15.5	18.4	17.0	17.9	19.3	17.0
Less than \$20,000.....	338	5	520	166	260	20	2 072	1 570	82	2 049
Less than 20 percent.....	78	—	214	52	89	13	930	319	22	918
20 to 24 percent.....	40	5	57	18	33	—	241	211	—	241
25 to 29 percent.....	15	—	19	8	10	—	235	124	—	235
30 to 34 percent.....	10	—	19	15	18	7	101	142	7	101
35 percent or more.....	180	—	198	73	87	—	531	708	48	525
Not computed.....	15	—	13	—	23	—	34	66	5	29
Median.....	38.0	22.5	23.5	31.7	24.5	17.9	21.8	33.5	41.7	21.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	740	20	738	160	584	22	1 522	1 447	183	1 493
Less than 20 percent.....	295	6	322	85	348	6	855	833	83	851
20 to 24 percent.....	106	—	133	39	47	—	179	152	32	165
25 to 29 percent.....	112	—	89	9	41	—	166	158	18	160
30 to 34 percent.....	97	—	68	3	51	—	113	138	19	108
35 percent or more.....	130	14	126	24	90	16	209	166	31	209
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.5	38.3	21.8	19.2	15.9	38.1	17.3	17.4	21.3	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	874	60	948	170	759	28	1 566	1 017	90	1 550
Less than 20 percent.....	425	14	536	72	376	25	900	707	41	894
20 to 24 percent.....	218	23	217	38	200	3	271	108	34	261
25 to 29 percent.....	137	12	139	41	99	—	163	147	10	163
30 to 34 percent.....	56	11	42	13	31	—	156	36	5	156
35 percent or more.....	38	—	14	6	53	—	76	19	—	76
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.3	23.5	18.2	21.7	20.1	15.0	18.1	15.0	20.6	18.1
\$50,000 or more.....	1 332	88	1 483	336	2 054	83	2 552	1 184	89	2 531
Less than 20 percent.....	1 135	55	1 193	270	1 505	42	1 964	1 058	83	1 943
20 to 24 percent.....	161	25	194	60	326	13	366	113	6	366
25 to 29 percent.....	36	8	52	6	150	28	152	7	—	152
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	44	—	51	—	25	6	—	25
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	22	—	45	—	—	45
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.7	17.7	12.9	15.5	13.1	19.6	14.0	12.0	13.0	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 483	315	2 699	1 671	2 782	248	5 720	6 901	763	5 574
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
All income levels.....	1 483	315	2 699	1 671	2 782	248	5 720	6 901	763	5 574
Less than 10 percent.....	60	21	145	102	76	16	251	266	27	238
10 to 14 percent.....	220	34	260	188	211	10	541	708	107	514
15 to 19 percent.....	287	76	481	199	288	44	940	863	108	940
20 to 24 percent.....	257	44	547	269	287	25	1 145	860	42	1 138
25 to 29 percent.....	180	25	295	247	339	15	641	786	62	629
30 to 34 percent.....	151	34	264	140	223	28	584	723	79	574
35 to 49 percent.....	120	41	384	171	385	66	654	1 110	149	613
50 percent or more.....	137	40	251	262	887	19	774	1 279	153	738
Not computed.....	71	—	72	93	86	25	190	306	36	190
Median.....	22.7	23.0	23.9	25.6	33.3	30.3	24.5	28.8	31.1	24.4
Less than \$10,000.....	246	98	436	565	730	53	1 348	2 464	210	1 309
Less than 20 percent.....	25	20	26	38	22	—	92	182	37	92
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	38	66	15	—	140	200	—	140
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	73	86	50	—	138	252	—	138
30 to 34 percent.....	45	20	27	17	44	—	180	264	17	170
35 percent or more.....	116	58	234	279	563	28	693	1 348	124	664
Not computed.....	35	—	38	79	36	25	105	218	32	105
Median.....	38.8	37.5	43.3	42.8	50.0+	50.0+	43.4	45.0	50.0+	42.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	247	23	663	349	793	75	1 213	1 703	256	1 177
Less than 20 percent.....	40	—	39	56	33	—	108	170	43	108
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	51	48	26	5	140	154	—	140
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	65	30	63	8	132	223	25	132
30 to 34 percent.....	50	—	132	60	98	14	214	270	41	214
35 percent or more.....	115	23	364	149	565	48	600	822	147	564
Not computed.....	24	—	12	6	8	—	19	64	—	19
Median.....	40.5	45.0	36.9	33.1	46.8	37.3	35.1	35.1	39.3	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	436	97	940	460	597	51	1 566	1 591	170	1 535
Less than 20 percent.....	99	43	284	168	68	13	329	599	49	329
20 to 24 percent.....	117	15	363	93	115	8	600	339	42	593
25 to 29 percent.....	131	25	145	131	183	7	310	258	33	298
30 to 34 percent.....	56	14	105	63	68	14	164	152	11	164
35 percent or more.....	26	—	37	5	144	9	120	219	31	108
Not computed.....	7	—	6	—	19	—	43	24	4	43
Median.....	24.9	21.8	22.5	23.3	27.9	28.2	23.6	22.7	24.0	23.5
\$35,000 or more.....	554	97	660	297	662	69	1 593	1 143	127	1 553
Less than 20 percent.....	403	68	537	227	452	57	1 203	886	113	1 163
20 to 24 percent.....	126	29	95	62	131	12	265	167	—	265
25 to 29 percent.....	20	—	12	—	43	—	61	53	4	61
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	26	37	10	26
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Not computed.....	5	—	16	8	23	—	23	—	—	23
Median.....	16.2	17.0	15.0	14.5	16.8	17.0	16.2	15.2	13.7	16.4

Table 86. Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 87. Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 88. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 89. **Occupancy, Fuel, and Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Wilmington city
	Puerto Rican
Occupied housing units -----	979
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	377
Renter-occupied housing units -----	602
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	377
1989 to March 1990 -----	—
1985 to 1988 -----	17
1980 to 1984 -----	32
1970 to 1979 -----	6
1960 to 1969 -----	14
1950 to 1959 -----	27
1940 to 1949 -----	52
1939 or earlier -----	229
Renter-occupied housing units -----	602
1989 to March 1990 -----	19
1985 to 1988 -----	37
1980 to 1984 -----	63
1970 to 1979 -----	83
1960 to 1969 -----	69
1950 to 1959 -----	81
1940 to 1949 -----	37
1939 or earlier -----	213
BEDROOMS	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	377
None -----	—
1 -----	27
2 -----	89
3 -----	169
4 -----	59
5 or more -----	33
Renter-occupied housing units -----	602
None -----	67
1 -----	138
2 -----	145
3 -----	200
4 -----	26
5 or more -----	26
SOURCE OF WATER	
Public system or private company -----	979
Individual drilled well -----	—
Individual dug well -----	—
Some other source -----	—
SEWAGE DISPOSAL	
Public sewer -----	935
Septic tank or cesspool -----	36
Other means -----	8
KITCHEN FACILITIES	
Complete kitchen facilities -----	970
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas -----	501
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	18
Electricity -----	118
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	332
Coal or coke -----	—
Wood -----	—
Solar energy -----	6
Other fuel -----	4
No fuel used -----	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None -----	256
1 -----	372
2 -----	268
3 -----	66
4 -----	17
5 or more -----	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	377
1989 to March 1990 -----	31
1985 to 1988 -----	92
1980 to 1984 -----	106
1970 to 1979 -----	127
1960 to 1969 -----	21
1959 or earlier -----	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	602
1989 to March 1990 -----	275
1985 to 1988 -----	194
1980 to 1984 -----	72
1970 to 1979 -----	48
1960 to 1969 -----	13
1959 or earlier -----	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	377
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—
1.01 or more -----	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	602
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	9
1.01 or more -----	6

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 90. **Social and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Wilmington city
	Puerto Rican
Occupied housing units -----	979
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER	
Occupied housing units -----	47
Owner occupied -----	17
1-person households -----	17
Built 1939 or earlier -----	7
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars) -----	16 276
Female householder, no husband present -----	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—
No vehicle available -----	17
No telephone in unit -----	—
1-person households -----	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	50
Married-couple families -----	14
With own children under 18 years -----	14
Families with female householder -----	28
With own children under 18 years -----	28
Householder worked in 1989 -----	38
With public assistance income -----	6
With Social Security income -----	9
Built 1939 or earlier -----	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—
No vehicle available -----	3
No telephone in unit -----	7
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	275
Married-couple families -----	76
With own children under 18 years -----	76
Families with female householder -----	119
With own children under 18 years -----	112
Householder worked in 1989 -----	126
With public assistance income -----	138
With Social Security income -----	32
Built 1939 or earlier -----	111
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	9
No vehicle available -----	154
No telephone in unit -----	98
1.01 or more persons per room -----	82
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 839
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	31 366
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	14 291
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	366
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage -----	271
Less than \$200 -----	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	49
\$400 to \$499 -----	37
\$500 to \$599 -----	55
\$600 to \$699 -----	39
\$700 to \$799 -----	22
\$800 to \$899 -----	20
\$900 to \$999 -----	10
\$1,000 to \$1,249 -----	30
\$1,250 to \$1,499 -----	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—
Median (dollars) -----	573
Mean (dollars) -----	613
Not mortgaged -----	95
Less than \$100 -----	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	51
\$200 to \$299 -----	18
\$300 to \$399 -----	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	18
\$500 or more -----	8
Median (dollars) -----	193
Mean (dollars) -----	291
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	602
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100 -----	39
\$100 to \$149 -----	47
\$150 to \$199 -----	12
\$200 to \$249 -----	10
\$250 to \$299 -----	19
\$300 to \$349 -----	23
\$350 to \$399 -----	84
\$400 to \$449 -----	38
\$450 to \$499 -----	46
\$500 to \$549 -----	105
\$550 to \$599 -----	49
\$600 to \$649 -----	42
\$650 to \$699 -----	17
\$700 to \$749 -----	37
\$750 to \$999 -----	19
\$1,000 or more -----	11
No cash rent -----	4
Median (dollars) -----	489
Mean (dollars) -----	452

Table 91. Household Income Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Wilmington city
	Puerto Rican
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	366
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
All income levels	366
Less than 10 percent	63
10 to 14 percent	79
15 to 19 percent	61
20 to 24 percent	48
25 to 29 percent	17
30 to 34 percent	26
35 to 49 percent	50
50 percent or more	22
Not computed	—
Median	18.4
Less than \$20,000	68
Less than 20 percent	17
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	7
35 percent or more	44
Not computed	—
Median	42.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	152
Less than 20 percent	83
20 to 24 percent	20
25 to 29 percent	7
30 to 34 percent	14
35 percent or more	28
Not computed	—
Median	19.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78
Less than 20 percent	35
20 to 24 percent	28
25 to 29 percent	10
30 to 34 percent	5
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	20.7
\$50,000 or more	68
Less than 20 percent	68
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	—
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	602
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
All income levels	602
Less than 10 percent	27
10 to 14 percent	43
15 to 19 percent	91
20 to 24 percent	35
25 to 29 percent	56
30 to 34 percent	44
35 to 49 percent	136
50 percent or more	134
Not computed	36
Median	33.5
Less than \$10,000	173
Less than 20 percent	29
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	—
30 to 34 percent	7
35 percent or more	105
Not computed	32
Median	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	217
Less than 20 percent	36
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	25
30 to 34 percent	22
35 percent or more	134
Not computed	—
Median	41.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	146
Less than 20 percent	38
20 to 24 percent	35
25 to 29 percent	27
30 to 34 percent	11
35 percent or more	31
Not computed	4
Median	24.7
\$35,000 or more	66
Less than 20 percent	58
20 to 24 percent	—
25 to 29 percent	4
30 to 34 percent	4
35 percent or more	—
Not computed	—
Median	15.5

Table 92. Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 to 9,999 Persons]	Claymont CDP	Dover Base Housing CDP	Edgemoor CDP	Elsmere town	Georgetown town	Highland Acres CDP	Laurel town	Middletown town
Occupied housing units	3 928	1 247	2 485	2 381	1 252	1 123	1 226	1 417
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	2 119	7	1 457	1 632	848	961	640	1 009
Renter-occupied housing units	1 809	1 240	1 028	749	404	162	586	408
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	11	—	23	9	39	25	5	19
1989 to 1988	187	—	68	21	273	181	156	488
1980 to 1979	1 269	446	719	181	301	690	313	356
1940 to 1959	1 838	785	978	1 831	321	185	195	230
1939 or earlier	623	16	697	339	318	42	557	324
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 702	153	1 074	1 133	8	360	275	175
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	47	7	61	22	124	53	146	263
Electricity	1 006	249	676	86	499	98	309	265
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 114	838	650	1 120	593	584	464	686
All other fuels	52	—	24	20	22	28	32	17
No fuel used	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	11
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	290	24	258	293	105	25	289	116
1	1 601	453	1 199	965	427	268	459	514
2	1 492	693	870	784	482	464	297	554
3 or more	545	77	158	339	238	366	181	233
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
1989 to March 1990	856	452	514	417	270	131	175	216
1985 to 1988	1 232	693	781	520	286	337	413	557
1980 to 1984	427	97	440	263	157	192	182	174
1970 to 1979	477	5	317	348	172	281	157	222
1969 or earlier	936	—	433	833	367	182	299	248
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Complete plumbing facilities	3 907	1 247	2 469	2 381	1 250	1 123	1 226	1 417
1.01 or more	65	23	61	41	26	—	25	78
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	—	16	—	2	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED FACILITIES								
Water from public system or private company	3 928	1 247	2 470	2 376	790	231	1 202	1 405
Public sewer	3 876	1 203	2 474	2 364	834	1 012	1 186	1 378
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	10	—	—	—	2	10	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Occupied housing units	267	57	248	117	273	83	345	158
Renter occupied	199	57	145	74	157	47	251	130
Built 1939 or earlier	41	—	61	6	45	14	94	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	54	—	68	44	64	7	173	49
No telephone in unit	20	—	28	8	30	—	73	17
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	20	—	15	—	25	33
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars)	30 809	23 789	31 833	31 348	22 446	44 375	16 200	28 223
Owner occupied (dollars)	37 561	41 250	38 309	34 137	27 833	47 917	21 149	32 757
Renter occupied (dollars)	24 723	23 720	25 917	22 204	13 387	23 100	10 174	15 560
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 971	7	1 209	1 582	770	870	600	557
With a mortgage	1 249	—	781	1 017	360	639	279	296
Less than \$200	—	—	19	10	8	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	66	—	33	76	22	34	1	16
\$300 to \$399	110	—	57	97	60	24	81	12
\$400 to \$499	143	—	53	122	44	44	40	52
\$500 to \$599	152	—	116	125	62	32	57	33
\$600 to \$699	91	—	74	168	56	70	37	50
\$700 to \$999	451	—	260	353	59	183	25	67
\$1,000 to \$1,999	236	—	157	66	49	226	38	66
\$2,000 or more	—	—	12	—	—	26	—	—
Median (dollars)	739	—	719	647	578	864	531	672
Not mortgaged	722	7	428	565	410	231	321	261
Median (dollars)	201	100—	200	196	162	191	181	196
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 971	7	1 209	1 582	770	870	600	557
With a mortgage	1 249	—	781	1 017	360	639	279	296
Median	20.7	—	19.4	19.3	21.8	19.3	19.3	20.8
Not mortgaged	722	7	428	565	410	231	321	261
Median	10.0—	10.0—	12.7	11.4	10.0—	10.0—	15.5	11.8
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 801	1 208	1 018	749	404	162	586	402
Less than \$100	—	—	13	—	10	—	77	16
\$100 to \$199	22	—	13	33	90	—	184	53
\$200 to \$299	16	10	58	11	36	11	55	75
\$300 to \$399	285	282	75	147	125	35	99	151
\$400 to \$499	645	248	104	363	68	44	123	49
\$500 to \$599	655	67	311	76	35	31	45	—
\$600 to \$749	116	16	382	78	11	16	—	18
\$750 to \$999	28	2	36	32	19	—	3	11
\$1,000 or more	—	—	14	—	—	10	—	—
No cash rent	34	583	12	9	10	15	—	29
Median (dollars)	483	406	575	436	351	448	240	313
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 801	1 208	1 018	749	404	162	586	402
Less than 20 percent	647	245	345	302	81	49	166	117
20 to 24 percent	296	137	167	92	65	13	78	65
25 to 29 percent	227	151	147	54	74	19	118	14
30 to 34 percent	130	62	15	90	30	2	45	33
35 percent or more	467	30	307	190	144	64	173	144
Not computed	34	583	37	21	10	15	6	29
Median	24.0	22.5	24.4	23.4	28.4	28.0	26.9	26.6

Table 92. Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 to 9,999 Persons]	Milford city	New Castle city	Seaford city	Smyrna town	Stanton CDP	Talleyville CDP	Wilmington Manor CDP
Occupied housing units	2 362	1 882	2 231	1 777	1 954	2 277	3 100
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	1 253	1 381	1 278	1 187	1 519	1 802	2 469
Renter-occupied housing units	1 109	501	953	590	435	475	631
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	46	—	11	24	7	—	12
1980 to 1988	323	111	265	239	73	33	16
1960 to 1979	581	617	796	727	559	1 179	912
1940 to 1959	601	243	852	292	1 239	966	2 090
1939 or earlier	811	911	307	495	76	99	70
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	16	1 158	400	764	690	1 023	1 488
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	118	—	60	47	73	45	70
Electricity	754	65	646	379	165	130	165
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 426	645	1 102	566	1 021	1 066	1 344
All other fuels	41	7	23	21	5	13	24
No fuel used	7	7	—	—	—	—	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	303	139	335	116	75	76	171
1	938	787	825	705	578	582	965
2	827	708	788	612	872	1 136	1 347
3 or more	294	248	283	344	429	483	617
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
1989 to March 1990	428	285	351	368	224	297	454
1985 to 1988	739	452	685	531	386	488	644
1980 to 1984	350	273	359	198	205	293	340
1970 to 1979	353	327	360	290	341	501	475
1969 or earlier	492	545	476	390	798	698	1 187
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM							
Complete plumbing facilities	2 354	1 875	2 231	1 745	1 954	2 277	3 100
1.01 or more	19	17	30	40	14	11	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	7	—	32	—	—	—
1.01 or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED FACILITIES							
Water from public system or private company	2 292	1 882	2 113	1 733	1 942	2 240	3 100
Public sewer	2 237	1 857	2 103	1 727	1 948	2 260	3 086
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	—	17	—	23	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
Occupied housing units	356	107	323	218	85	56	127
Renter occupied	241	45	274	154	30	21	44
Built 1939 or earlier	93	68	39	68	7	—	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	180	31	179	83	32	17	63
No telephone in unit	72	10	124	50	8	—	29
1.01 or more persons per room	4	—	8	10	—	—	13
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Occupied housing units (dollars)	24 947	37 363	26 298	27 465	36 786	47 610	34 962
Owner occupied (dollars)	29 541	39 009	35 345	34 036	38 908	55 424	40 458
Renter occupied (dollars)	18 108	29 125	15 766	19 802	28 750	26 860	22 031
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 155	1 230	1 190	1 121	1 263	1 690	2 380
With a mortgage	512	755	666	652	685	1 152	1 577
Less than \$200	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	38	54	71	35	66	18	195
\$300 to \$399	50	76	68	53	50	81	131
\$400 to \$499	80	56	67	69	38	56	177
\$500 to \$599	116	93	138	117	114	74	100
\$600 to \$699	44	126	139	37	65	118	221
\$700 to \$999	92	226	103	185	246	334	561
\$1,000 to \$1,999	88	113	80	156	106	400	192
\$2,000 or more	4	5	—	—	—	71	—
Median (dollars)	581	676	579	716	712	880	684
Not mortgaged	643	475	524	469	578	538	803
Median (dollars)	194	196	194	197	206	230	187
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 155	1 230	1 190	1 121	1 263	1 690	2 380
With a mortgage	512	755	666	652	685	1 152	1 577
Median	20.4	17.7	19.6	19.3	19.8	18.0	17.7
Not mortgaged	643	475	524	469	578	538	803
Median	12.9	10.0—	10.3	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 109	501	942	581	428	475	631
Less than \$100	16	—	48	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	224	—	136	24	9	—	16
\$200 to \$299	119	44	138	88	10	4	—
\$300 to \$399	268	73	226	154	29	7	123
\$400 to \$499	229	133	247	135	146	138	306
\$500 to \$599	187	94	63	64	143	158	126
\$600 to \$749	34	39	33	63	25	107	45
\$750 to \$999	—	52	8	—	46	39	5
\$1,000 or more	—	25	7	8	6	16	4
No cash rent	32	41	36	38	14	6	6
Median (dollars)	385	492	351	399	507	538	434
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 109	501	942	581	428	475	631
Less than 20 percent	465	233	320	219	158	138	186
20 to 24 percent	122	59	169	14	77	85	115
25 to 29 percent	215	52	120	71	34	69	96
30 to 34 percent	54	41	54	30	16	35	41
35 percent or more	213	75	220	195	120	142	187
Not computed	40	41	59	52	23	6	6
Median	22.8	19.9	23.6	27.2	22.9	25.8	25.6

Table 93. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 to 9,999 Persons]	Claymont CDP		Dover Base Housing CDP		Edgemoor CDP		Georgetown town	
	White		White		White	Black	White	Black
Occupied housing units -----	3 553		908		1 995	442	993	245
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 047		—		1 363	78	678	156
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 506		908		632	364	315	89
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	11		—		15	8	21	18
1980 to 1988 -----	149		—		54	14	185	88
1960 to 1979 -----	1 069		323		476	218	262	39
1940 to 1959 -----	1 727		585		787	175	266	55
1939 or earlier -----	597		—		663	27	259	45
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	1 576		96		845	206	8	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7		—		35	26	80	44
Electricity -----	813		182		470	181	402	97
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 080		623		621	29	488	91
All other fuels -----	30		—		24	—	9	13
No fuel used -----	7		—		—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	249		24		154	104	69	36
1 -----	1 417		333		929	245	307	120
2 -----	1 370		503		779	68	424	44
3 or more -----	517		48		133	25	193	45
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	710		330		350	150	192	78
1985 to 1988 -----	1 035		507		600	156	238	48
1980 to 1984 -----	408		71		316	115	126	31
1970 to 1979 -----	477		—		296	21	128	44
1969 or earlier -----	923		—		433	—	309	44
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Complete plumbing facilities -----	3 532		908		1 988	433	991	245
1.01 or more -----	43		23		26	25	11	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	21		—		7	9	2	—
1.01 or more -----	—		—		—	—	—	—
SELECTED FACILITIES								
Water from public system or private company -----	3 553		908		1 980	442	605	171
Public sewer -----	3 524		881		1 984	442	664	156
Lacking complete kitchen facilities -----	—		—		—	—	2	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Occupied housing units -----	232		42		179	62	122	151
Renter occupied -----	164		42		76	62	86	71
Built 1939 or earlier -----	38		—		51	10	19	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—		—		—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	42		—		24	44	35	29
No telephone in unit -----	11		—		18	10	3	27
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6		—		10	10	7	8
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 749		23 542		32 578	25 956	25 897	8 746
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	37 616		—		37 672	44 063	32 216	18 600
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	24 393		23 542		26 486	23 875	15 781	5 000-
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 899		—		1 126	67	620	150
With a mortgage -----	1 190		—		706	59	277	83
Less than \$200 -----	—		—		19	—	—	8
\$200 to \$299 -----	66		—		33	—	9	13
\$300 to \$399 -----	103		—		57	—	38	22
\$400 to \$499 -----	143		—		53	—	20	24
\$500 to \$599 -----	152		—		107	—	53	9
\$600 to \$699 -----	91		—		58	16	49	7
\$700 to \$999 -----	426		—		227	33	59	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	209		—		140	10	49	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—		—		12	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	727		—		716	738	651	347
Not mortgaged -----	709		—		420	8	343	67
Median (dollars) -----	201		—		199	275	166	138
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 899		—		1 126	67	620	150
With a mortgage -----	1 190		—		706	59	277	83
Median -----	20.4		—		19.2	21.3	19.1	28.0
Not mortgaged -----	709		—		420	8	343	67
Median -----	10.0-		—		12.4	17.5	10.0-	26.2
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 498		886		632	354	315	89
Less than \$100 -----	—		—		—	13	10	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	22		—		13	—	45	45
\$200 to \$299 -----	16		—		44	14	31	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	245		174		52	23	102	23
\$400 to \$499 -----	535		168		45	59	60	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	540		51		192	109	27	8
\$600 to \$749 -----	100		16		241	119	11	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	25		2		19	17	19	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—		—		14	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	15		475		12	—	10	—
Median (dollars) -----	475		416		586	536	364	174
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 498		886		632	354	315	89
Less than 20 percent -----	524		166		203	125	78	3
20 to 24 percent -----	261		99		96	63	61	4
25 to 29 percent -----	214		80		90	57	66	8
30 to 34 percent -----	120		50		15	—	30	—
35 percent or more -----	364		16		191	109	70	74
Not computed -----	15		475		37	—	10	—
Median -----	24.2		22.0		24.9	24.1	26.0	47.2

Table 93. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 1,000 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 to 9,999 Persons]	Laurel town		Milford city		Seaford city		Smyrna town	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Occupied housing units	831	393	1 955	377	1 726	486	1 412	336
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	498	142	1 124	118	1 121	150	1 015	151
Renter-occupied housing units	333	251	831	259	605	336	397	185
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	5	39	7	11	—	24	—
1980 to 1988	76	78	264	48	134	131	153	86
1960 to 1979	167	146	393	175	548	236	588	123
1940 to 1959	107	88	540	61	748	97	244	48
1939 or earlier	481	76	719	86	285	22	403	79
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	205	70	—	16	296	104	628	128
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	96	95	23	37	11	35	12
Electricity	198	109	584	146	351	295	255	113
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	346	118	1 241	179	1 019	76	473	83
All other fuels	32	—	28	13	23	—	21	—
No fuel used	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	179	108	211	85	163	172	61	55
1	251	208	749	183	592	233	557	143
2	249	48	775	47	724	57	499	89
3 or more	152	29	220	62	247	24	295	49
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
1989 to March 1990	123	50	385	32	231	108	297	71
1985 to 1988	217	196	579	147	548	130	383	140
1980 to 1984	140	42	321	29	247	112	154	33
1970 to 1979	119	38	284	69	248	112	237	43
1969 or earlier	232	67	386	100	452	24	341	49
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Complete plumbing facilities	831	393	1 947	377	1 726	486	1 380	336
1.01 or more	2	23	11	8	8	10	40	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	—	—	32	—
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED FACILITIES								
Water from public system or private company	807	393	1 891	377	1 631	463	1 371	333
Public sewer	791	393	1 836	377	1 621	463	1 365	333
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL								
Occupied housing units	178	167	233	116	120	196	145	73
Renter occupied	111	140	161	73	102	172	89	65
Built 1939 or earlier	82	12	72	21	28	11	51	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	—	—	24	—
No vehicle available	111	62	129	44	65	114	40	43
No telephone in unit	27	46	50	15	11	113	26	24
1.01 or more persons per room	2	23	4	—	8	—	10	—
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Occupied housing units (dollars)	21 891	10 634	26 615	15 625	31 925	13 041	27 948	23 750
Owner occupied (dollars)	26 944	16 207	30 700	9 441	37 313	20 375	37 125	27 303
Renter occupied (dollars)	20 139	7 471	18 620	17 417	19 250	9 571	20 234	16 776
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	458	142	1 026	118	1 033	150	957	148
With a mortgage	194	85	490	17	534	125	577	64
Less than \$200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	1	—	38	—	27	37	35	—
\$300 to \$399	25	56	50	—	41	27	44	9
\$400 to \$499	40	—	73	7	47	20	49	20
\$500 to \$599	57	—	112	4	118	20	87	19
\$600 to \$699	37	—	39	—	129	10	21	16
\$700 to \$999	25	—	86	6	92	11	185	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999	9	29	88	—	80	—	156	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	555	377	581	519	629	396	756	558
Not mortgaged	264	57	536	101	499	25	380	84
Median (dollars)	182	147	195	188	194	198	192	219
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	458	142	1 026	118	1 033	150	957	148
With a mortgage	194	85	490	17	534	125	577	64
Median	16.6	37.5	20.4	23.1	18.3	25.7	19.3	20.9
Not mortgaged	264	57	536	101	499	25	380	84
Median	16.1	14.7	12.1	28.0	10.0—	19.8	10.0—	10.0—
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	333	251	831	259	605	325	388	185
Less than \$100	42	35	7	9	10	38	—	7
\$100 to \$199	74	110	152	65	38	98	8	16
\$200 to \$299	20	35	44	69	68	70	55	33
\$300 to \$399	57	40	213	49	188	38	126	28
\$400 to \$499	109	14	225	4	196	51	97	38
\$500 to \$599	28	17	134	53	35	16	34	30
\$600 to \$749	—	—	34	—	19	14	45	18
\$750 to \$999	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—
No cash rent	—	—	22	10	36	—	15	15
Median (dollars)	363	186	398	280	387	244	398	401
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	333	251	831	259	605	325	388	185
Less than 20 percent	110	54	321	138	242	66	147	72
20 to 24 percent	49	29	89	33	63	106	14	—
25 to 29 percent	59	59	171	31	99	21	55	16
30 to 34 percent	29	16	54	—	24	30	26	4
35 percent or more	86	87	166	47	118	102	124	71
Not computed	—	6	30	10	59	—	22	22
Median	25.6	28.3	24.5	19.2	22.5	24.6	27.0	28.0

Table 94. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Selected Racial Groups: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 95. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Householder of Hispanic Origin by Type: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 96. Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	The State	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
All housing units	98 357	20 307	10 335	67 715
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	59 433	12 945	8 633	37 855
1, attached	4 116	278	612	3 226
2	1 192	186	80	926
3 or 4	971	104	70	797
5 or more	3 703	204	71	3 428
Mobile home or trailer	28 326	6 448	791	21 087
Other	616	142	78	396
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	4 250	722	926	2 602
1980 to 1988	31 043	4 981	2 456	23 606
1960 to 1979	37 082	8 649	3 583	24 850
1940 to 1959	13 301	3 086	1 585	8 630
1939 or earlier	12 681	2 869	1 785	8 027
ROOMS				
1 room	279	16	6	257
2 rooms	1 032	220	7	805
3 rooms	3 809	756	274	2 779
4 rooms	17 862	3 738	676	13 448
5 rooms	24 651	5 013	1 566	18 072
6 rooms	22 434	4 644	2 097	15 693
7 rooms	13 452	2 976	2 056	8 420
8 rooms	7 660	1 633	1 558	4 469
9 or more rooms	7 178	1 311	2 095	3 772
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	6.8	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.6	6.8	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	6.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.7	5.7	4.7
PLUMBING FACILITIES				
Complete plumbing facilities	97 237	20 092	10 287	66 858
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 120	215	48	857
KITCHEN FACILITIES				
Complete kitchen facilities	97 525	20 116	10 273	67 136
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	832	191	62	579
SOURCE OF WATER				
Public system or private company	37 021	4 024	2 832	30 165
Individual drilled well	55 734	14 767	6 282	34 685
Individual dug well	5 246	1 402	1 144	2 700
Some other source	356	114	77	165
SEWAGE DISPOSAL				
Public sewer	29 466	4 325	2 622	22 519
Septic tank or cesspool	66 842	15 669	7 585	43 588
Other means	2 049	313	128	1 608
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	55 042	15 799	8 536	30 707
Renter-occupied housing units	11 223	3 193	1 143	6 887
PERSONS IN UNIT				
Occupied housing units	66 265	18 992	9 679	37 594
1 person	13 084	3 606	1 383	8 095
2 persons	23 578	6 191	3 283	14 104
3 persons	12 875	3 973	2 024	6 878
4 persons	10 398	3 168	1 940	5 290
5 persons	3 970	1 198	739	2 033
6 persons	1 490	520	228	742
7 or more persons	870	336	82	452
Median, occupied housing units	2.35	2.45	2.59	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.35	2.47	2.62	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.33	2.35	2.40	2.30
VACANCY STATUS				
Vacant housing units	32 092	1 315	656	30 121
For sale only	1 779	189	266	1 324
For rent	1 456	139	77	1 240
Rented or sold, not occupied	731	142	112	477
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	19 129	303	64	18 762
For migrant workers	26	12	3	11
Other vacant	8 971	530	134	8 307
Boarded up	137	36	9	92
DURATION OF VACANCY				
Vacant-for-sale-only housing units	1 779	189	266	1 324
Less than 2 months	321	47	95	179
2 up to 6 months	668	61	103	504
6 or more months	790	81	68	641
Vacant-for-rent housing units	1 456	139	77	1 240
Less than 2 months	199	17	12	170
2 up to 6 months	611	80	34	497
6 or more months	646	42	31	573

Table 97. Structural and Utilization Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	The State	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
Occupied housing units	66 265	18 992	9 679	37 594
POPULATION				
All persons	178 830	52 370	29 468	96 992
Persons in occupied housing units	175 335	52 007	27 172	96 156
Per occupied housing unit	2.65	2.74	2.81	2.56
Owner-occupied housing units	146 472	44 121	24 452	77 899
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.66	2.79	2.86	2.54
Renter-occupied housing units	28 863	7 886	2 720	18 257
Per renter-occupied housing unit	2.57	2.47	2.38	2.65
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER				
Under 25 years	2 482	908	167	1 407
25 to 34 years	12 372	4 089	1 745	6 538
35 to 44 years	13 848	4 091	2 421	7 336
45 to 54 years	10 753	3 240	1 958	5 555
55 to 64 years	10 837	3 009	1 522	6 306
65 to 74 years	10 258	2 282	1 202	6 774
75 years and over	5 715	1 373	664	3 678
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	2 799	868	816	1 115
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10 559	2 828	880	6 851
Electricity	17 186	3 672	1 951	11 563
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	31 933	10 237	5 737	15 959
All other fuels	3 704	1 380	281	2 043
No fuel used	84	7	14	63
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	3 391	1 229	308	1 854
1	18 815	5 130	1 708	11 977
2	28 141	7 808	4 630	15 703
3 or more	15 918	4 825	3 033	8 060
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
1989 to March 1990	10 077	2 966	1 406	5 705
1985 to 1988	19 164	5 440	2 771	10 953
1980 to 1984	10 827	2 981	1 462	6 384
1979 or earlier	26 197	7 605	4 040	14 552
PERSONS PER ROOM				
0.50 or less	46 711	12 695	7 178	26 838
0.51 to 0.75	11 669	3 631	1 703	6 335
0.76 to 1.00	6 084	2 026	590	3 468
1.01 to 1.50	1 532	544	188	800
1.51 or more	269	96	20	153
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM				
Complete plumbing facilities	65 521	18 847	9 651	37 023
1.01 or more	1 686	616	208	862
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	744	145	28	571
1.01 or more	115	24	—	91
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER				
Occupied housing units	15 973	3 655	1 866	10 452
Owner occupied	14 523	3 331	1 695	9 497
1-person households	6 262	1 491	608	4 163
Built 1939 or earlier	3 372	830	459	2 083
Mean household income in 1989 (dollars)	25 562	22 711	52 129	21 816
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	251	62	16	173
No vehicle available	1 808	511	196	1 101
No telephone in unit	464	139	39	286
1-person households	271	73	26	172
Units in structure:				
1, detached or attached	11 986	2 803	1 696	7 487
2 or more	418	57	48	313
Mobile home, trailer, or other	3 569	795	122	2 652
Specified owner	9 071	1 961	1 203	5 907
Mean value (dollars)	107 800	76 200	158 400	108 000
Specified renter	1 310	258	157	895
Mean contract rent (dollars)	229	169	305	232
With meals included in rent	9	4	—	5
Mean contract rent (dollars)	579	575	—	582
No meals included in rent	1 066	195	117	754
No cash rent	235	59	40	136
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Occupied housing units	6 489	2 130	505	3 854
Renter occupied	2 443	885	143	1 415
Built 1939 or earlier	1 095	345	140	610
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	276	70	6	200
No vehicle available	1 474	598	48	828
No telephone in unit	1 042	447	37	558
1.01 or more persons per room	513	200	27	286

Table 98. Financial Characteristics of Rural Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	The State	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	33 801	8 691	6 556	18 554
Less than \$20,000 -----	768	230	9	529
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 266	644	102	1 520
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 858	1 565	244	3 049
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 670	2 288	575	3 807
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	5 462	1 687	877	2 898
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6 700	1 548	1 725	3 427
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3 186	376	1 189	1 621
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1 558	186	619	753
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	793	84	324	385
\$300,000 to \$399,999 -----	723	72	370	281
\$400,000 to \$499,999 -----	433	2	267	164
\$500,000 or more -----	384	9	255	120
Median (dollars) -----	88 400	76 900	143 300	82 400
Mean (dollars) -----	115 600	88 200	181 300	105 300
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	33 801	8 691	6 556	18 554
With a mortgage -----	19 504	5 368	4 540	9 596
Less than \$200 -----	223	52	42	129
\$200 to \$299 -----	691	160	84	447
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 811	533	167	1 111
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 634	754	310	1 570
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 740	945	355	1 440
\$600 to \$699 -----	2 507	813	384	1 310
\$700 to \$999 -----	4 879	1 403	1 261	2 215
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	3 336	671	1 492	1 173
\$2,000 or more -----	683	37	445	201
Median (dollars) -----	665	626	917	608
Not mortgaged -----	14 297	3 323	2 016	8 958
Median (dollars) -----	182	179	233	176
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	33 801	8 691	6 556	18 554
With a mortgage -----	19 504	5 368	4 540	9 596
Less than 20 percent -----	10 310	2 928	2 210	5 172
20 to 24 percent -----	3 456	952	874	1 630
25 to 29 percent -----	1 933	495	626	812
30 to 34 percent -----	1 277	352	361	564
35 percent or more -----	2 445	623	431	1 391
Not computed -----	83	18	38	27
Median -----	19.4	19.1	20.2	19.2
Not mortgaged -----	14 297	3 323	2 016	8 958
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
GROSS RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 157	2 883	876	6 398
Less than \$100 -----	141	81	4	56
\$100 to \$199 -----	679	128	21	530
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 333	335	77	921
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 487	931	175	1 381
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 043	578	113	1 352
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 126	361	113	652
\$600 to \$749 -----	776	100	115	561
\$750 to \$999 -----	256	67	62	127
\$1,000 to \$1,999 -----	98	3	33	62
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	1 218	299	163	756
Median (dollars) -----	394	384	469	395
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 157	2 883	876	6 398
Less than 20 percent -----	3 479	877	308	2 294
20 to 24 percent -----	1 191	346	165	680
25 to 29 percent -----	989	349	57	583
30 to 34 percent -----	669	117	57	495
35 percent or more -----	2 484	853	78	1 553
Not computed -----	1 345	341	211	793
Median -----	23.9	25.7	20.7	23.7
MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 157	2 883	876	6 398
With meals included in rent -----	34	13	-	21
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	276	272	-	278
No meals included in rent -----	8 905	2 571	713	5 621
No cash rent -----	1 218	299	163	756
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 088	29 469	46 440	27 051
Owner occupied (dollars) -----	32 273	32 025	49 793	29 039
Renter occupied (dollars) -----	20 647	17 796	31 921	20 412

Table 99. Occupancy and Social Characteristics of Rural Farm Housing Units: 1990

[Threshold is 50 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County	The State	Kent County	New Castle County	Sussex County
Occupied housing units	2 328	822	321	1 185
POPULATION				
All persons	6 486	2 520	899	3 067
Persons in occupied housing units	6 486	2 520	899	3 067
Per occupied housing unit	2.79	3.07	2.80	2.59
Owner-occupied housing units	5 570	2 246	795	2 529
Per owner-occupied housing unit	2.72	3.07	2.80	2.44
Renter-occupied housing units	916	274	104	538
Per renter-occupied housing unit	3.31	3.04	2.81	3.59
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	2 051	732	284	1 035
Renter-occupied housing units	277	90	37	150
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER				
Under 25 years	15	—	6	9
25 to 34 years	228	74	30	124
35 to 44 years	486	181	56	249
45 to 54 years	469	188	80	201
55 to 64 years	478	171	62	245
65 to 74 years	422	117	59	246
75 years and over	230	91	28	111
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	42	3	8	31
1980 to 1988	330	126	52	152
1960 to 1979	624	227	52	345
1940 to 1959	394	99	56	239
1939 or earlier	938	367	153	418
KITCHEN FACILITIES				
Complete kitchen facilities	2 303	810	321	1 172
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	25	12	—	13
SOURCE OF WATER				
Public system or private company	58	16	3	39
Individual drilled well	2 049	742	221	1 086
Individual dug well	219	64	97	58
Some other source	2	—	—	2
SEWAGE DISPOSAL				
Public sewer	79	29	3	47
Septic tank or cesspool	2 191	779	311	1 101
Other means	58	14	7	37
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	56	17	—	39
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	350	65	25	260
Electricity	419	144	39	236
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 141	422	231	488
All other fuels	362	174	26	162
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS				
None	—	—	—	—
1	23	7	—	16
2	392	111	42	239
3	1 135	376	108	651
4	547	240	114	193
5 or more	231	88	57	86
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	102	73	—	29
1	366	131	25	210
2	904	316	153	435
3 or more	956	302	143	511
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
1989 to March 1990	121	34	17	70
1985 to 1988	293	101	28	164
1980 to 1984	377	120	81	176
1979 or earlier	1 537	567	195	775
PERSONS PER ROOM				
0.50 or less	1 708	578	226	904
0.51 to 0.75	404	177	52	175
0.76 to 1.00	138	47	7	84
1.01 to 1.50	68	14	36	18
1.51 or more	10	6	—	4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM				
Complete plumbing facilities	2 307	815	321	1 171
1.01 or more	78	20	36	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	7	—	14
1.01 or more	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Occupied housing units	172	90	15	67
Renter occupied	53	39	—	14
Built 1939 or earlier	59	33	—	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	—	—
No vehicle available	51	40	—	11
No telephone in unit	46	46	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	24	14	—	10
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Occupied housing units (dollars)	34 327	36 250	42 232	31 745
Owner occupied (dollars)	36 015	38 235	45 417	32 370
Renter occupied (dollars)	25 568	13 750	29 063	27 500

Table 100. **Structural, Social, and Financial Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 101. Allocation of Housing Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	All housing units			Percent distribution		
	Total	Not allocated	Allocated	Total	Not allocated	Allocated
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
All housing units.....	289 919	206 474	83 445	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989 to March 1990.....	9 264	7 481	1 783	3.2	3.6	2.1
1985 to 1988.....	33 945	24 766	9 179	11.7	12.0	11.0
1980 to 1984.....	27 195	17 813	9 382	9.4	8.6	11.2
1970 to 1979.....	58 679	41 489	17 190	20.2	20.1	20.6
1960 to 1969.....	50 889	37 772	13 117	17.6	18.3	15.7
1950 to 1959.....	45 243	34 499	10 744	15.6	16.7	12.9
1940 to 1949.....	23 274	16 379	6 895	8.0	7.9	8.3
1939 or earlier.....	41 490	26 275	15 155	14.3	12.7	18.2
BEDROOMS						
All housing units.....	289 919	242 735	47 184	100.0	100.0	100.0
None.....	2 934	1 224	1 710	1.0	.5	3.6
1.....	25 362	20 729	4 633	8.7	8.5	9.8
2.....	79 193	63 795	15 398	27.3	26.3	32.6
3.....	125 721	106 579	19 142	43.4	43.9	40.6
4.....	48 399	43 355	5 044	16.7	17.9	10.7
5 or more.....	8 310	7 053	1 257	2.9	2.9	2.7
PLUMBING FACILITIES						
All housing units.....	289 919	254 194	35 725	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete plumbing facilities.....	288 197	252 750	35 447	99.4	99.4	99.2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 722	1 444	278	.6	.6	.8
SOURCE OF WATER						
All housing units.....	289 919	253 458	36 461	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public system or private company.....	220 935	196 492	24 443	76.2	77.5	67.0
Individual drilled well.....	62 267	51 228	11 039	21.5	20.2	30.3
Individual dug well.....	6 185	5 234	951	2.1	2.1	2.6
Some other source.....	532	504	28	.2	.2	.1
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
All housing units.....	289 919	252 037	37 882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public sewer.....	212 793	189 938	22 855	73.4	75.4	60.3
Septic tank or cesspool.....	74 541	60 133	14 408	25.7	23.9	38.0
Other means.....	2 585	1 966	619	.9	.8	1.6
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
All housing units.....	289 919	253 918	36 001	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complete kitchen facilities.....	287 986	252 227	35 759	99.3	99.3	99.3
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	1 933	1 691	242	.7	.7	.7
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Occupied housing units.....	247 497	238 832	8 665	100.0	100.0	100.0
Condominium.....	6 503	6 355	148	2.6	2.7	1.7
Not condominium.....	240 994	232 477	8 517	97.4	97.3	98.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Occupied housing units.....	247 497	240 683	6 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
1989 to March 1990.....	46 927	45 517	1 410	19.0	18.9	20.7
1985 to 1988.....	73 138	71 379	1 759	29.6	29.7	25.8
1980 to 1984.....	35 477	34 600	877	14.3	14.4	12.9
1970 to 1979.....	42 081	40 779	1 302	17.0	16.9	19.1
1960 to 1969.....	25 747	25 086	661	10.4	10.4	9.7
1959 or earlier.....	24 127	23 322	805	9.7	9.7	11.8
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	72 176	66 918	5 258	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$100.....	1 406	1 295	111	1.9	1.9	2.1
\$100 to \$199.....	4 618	4 257	361	6.4	6.4	6.9
\$200 to \$299.....	4 424	4 114	310	6.1	6.1	5.9
\$300 to \$399.....	8 716	7 982	734	12.1	11.9	14.0
\$400 to \$499.....	16 028	14 835	1 193	22.2	22.2	22.7
\$500 to \$599.....	16 001	14 877	1 124	22.2	22.2	21.4
\$600 to \$749.....	10 862	10 120	742	15.0	15.1	14.1
\$750 to \$999.....	4 673	4 355	318	6.5	6.5	6.0
\$1,000 or more.....	2 051	1 890	161	2.8	2.8	3.1
No cash rent.....	3 397	3 193	204	4.7	4.8	3.9

Table 102. Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Occupied housing units	Percent allocated										Specified owner, se- lected monthly owner costs		Specified renter, gross rent
		Year structure built	Bedrooms	Plumbing facilities	Source of water	Sewage disposal	Kitchen facilities	Telephone in unit	House heating fuel	Vehicles available	Year house- holder moved into unit	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
The State -----	247 497	19.4	5.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.8	9.0	15.3	7.3
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban -----	181 232	20.5	5.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.8	8.5	14.9	6.7
Inside urbanized area -----	170 967	20.0	5.5	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.7	8.3	14.5	6.6
Central place -----	38 418	34.9	7.4	1.8	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.0	4.0	2.2	3.7	12.0	20.0	7.7
Urban fringe -----	132 549	15.8	4.9	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	7.6	12.9	6.1
Outside urbanized area -----	10 265	27.7	5.6	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.9	4.4	3.4	3.9	14.0	19.7	8.7
Place of 10,000 or more -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	10 265	27.7	5.6	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.9	4.4	3.4	3.9	14.0	19.7	8.7
Rural -----	66 265	16.3	5.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	10.9	16.1	10.7
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	6 294	24.3	4.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	3.2	2.0	2.6	12.9	23.1	15.0
Place of less than 1,000 -----	4 450	24.0	6.0	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.6	12.7	15.2	15.8
Other rural -----	55 521	14.8	5.1	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	10.5	14.9	8.8
Rural farm -----	2 328	18.4	7.5	3.6	4.9	2.0	4.6	2.1	5.6	4.0	1.7	31.7	23.6	19.0
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA														
Inside metropolitan area -----	164 161	19.4	5.5	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	8.5	14.6	7.2
In central city -----	28 556	39.9	8.2	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.3	4.5	2.3	4.2	14.2	21.9	8.9
Not in central city -----	135 605	15.0	4.9	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.5	7.7	13.0	6.7
Urban -----	125 926	15.4	5.0	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.4	7.7	12.8	6.4
Inside urbanized area -----	124 509	15.3	5.0	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.4	7.6	12.9	6.4
Outside urbanized area -----	1 417	24.6	6.3	.6	2.6	3.7	1.7	.3	1.6	1.0	2.0	25.0	6.1	7.0
Rural -----	9 679	10.9	4.0	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.6	8.7	15.5	19.1
Outside metropolitan area -----	83 336	19.4	5.2	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.8	10.5	16.5	7.4
Urban -----	26 750	23.8	5.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.8	8.5	17.2	5.4
Inside urbanized area -----	17 902	21.6	4.9	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.5	2.2	6.8	12.8	3.7
Outside urbanized area -----	8 848	28.2	5.4	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.3	3.3	4.8	3.8	4.2	12.7	21.3	8.9
Place of 10,000 or more -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	8 848	28.2	5.4	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.3	3.3	4.8	3.8	4.2	12.7	21.3	8.9
Rural -----	56 586	17.3	5.3	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.3	2.7	11.5	16.2	9.9
COUNTY														
Kent County -----	39 655	19.8	4.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.9	2.6	8.5	13.6	4.5
New Castle County -----	164 161	19.4	5.5	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	8.5	14.6	7.2
Sussex County -----	43 681	19.0	5.6	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.9	12.6	18.2	11.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brookside CDP -----	5 459	15.9	4.9	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	6.1	9.9	7.0
Claymont CDP -----	3 928	25.4	3.8	.3	.7	2.0	.7	.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	9.1	17.5	6.8
Dover city -----	9 862	20.2	5.0	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.4	6.6	12.5	4.0
Dover Base Housing CDP -----	1 247	48.9	4.0	-----	.6	1.6	-----	-----	.6	1.4	.6	-----	100.0	1.5
Edgemoor CDP -----	2 485	19.4	7.4	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	.8	7.8	10.0	7.5
Elsmere town -----	2 381	23.6	4.7	.6	1.3	1.7	.9	.9	1.2	1.8	2.4	8.7	17.2	10.3
Georgetown town -----	1 252	31.2	12.6	4.6	9.1	10.6	4.0	11.0	15.8	14.5	14.2	15.6	42.0	27.5
Highland Acres CDP -----	1 123	5.6	1.2	1.0	3.4	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.1	5.0	3.5	-----
Laurel town -----	1 226	36.1	5.6	4.1	5.7	4.3	5.5	4.9	5.5	3.8	3.8	34.8	21.2	10.6
Middletown town -----	1 417	24.6	6.3	.6	2.6	3.7	1.7	.3	1.6	1.0	2.0	25.0	6.1	7.0
Milford city -----	2 362	28.3	4.9	1.2	1.1	.8	.8	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.1	14.8	20.8	6.6
Newark city -----	7 469	19.2	4.7	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.4	6.3	12.9	4.3
New Castle city -----	1 882	20.6	6.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.1	2.1	2.2	3.3	7.3	18.9	8.0
Pike Creek CDP -----	4 465	9.2	6.2	.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	.2	.9	.9	.9	3.5	12.5	4.2
Seaford city -----	2 231	22.7	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.5	8.1	8.0	5.0
Smyrna town -----	1 777	27.3	2.0	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.7	2.9	.9	2.3	4.6	18.6	4.8
Stanton CDP -----	1 954	12.3	4.4	1.7	1.7	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.9	6.1	22.5	1.6
Talleyville CDP -----	2 277	9.7	4.6	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.2	3.0	7.6	12.6	1.3
Wilmington city -----	28 556	39.9	8.2	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.3	4.5	2.3	4.2	14.2	21.9	8.9
Wilmington Manor CDP -----	3 100	14.6	4.2	.8	.7	1.5	.5	.3	1.5	.6	1.5	6.2	8.6	7.3

Table 103. **Percent of Housing Units Allocated: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 104. **Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units		State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [2,500 or More Persons]	Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	289 919	17.2	INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	9 537	14.5
Urban -----	191 643	14.2	Rural -----	87 926	23.8
Inside urbanized area -----	180 631	14.2	COUNTY		
Central place -----	41 732	13.5	Kent County -----	42 106	17.6
Urban fringe -----	138 899	14.4	New Castle County -----	173 560	14.1
Outside urbanized area -----	11 012	14.3	Sussex County -----	74 253	24.3
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	11 012	14.3	Brookside CDP -----	5 601	12.3
Rural -----	98 276	23.0	Claymont CDP -----	4 075	14.2
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	10 147	34.3	Dover city -----	10 488	14.5
Place of less than 1,000 -----	10 930	40.8	Dover Base Housing CDP -----	1 260	15.6
Other rural -----	77 199	19.0	Edgemoor CDP -----	2 727	11.4
Rural farm -----	—	—	Elsmere town -----	2 471	14.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA			Georgetown town -----	1 376	25.7
Inside metropolitan area -----	173 560	14.1	Highland Acres CDP -----	1 139	21.2
In central city -----	31 244	13.2	Laurel town -----	1 322	14.9
Not in central city -----	142 316	14.3	Middletown town -----	1 475	12.9
Urban -----	131 966	14.1	Milford city -----	2 601	14.0
Inside urbanized area -----	130 491	14.1	Newark city -----	7 860	14.9
Outside urbanized area -----	1 475	12.9	New Castle city -----	2 006	15.9
Rural -----	10 350	16.3	Pike Creek CDP -----	4 732	10.6
Outside metropolitan area -----	116 359	21.9	Seaford city -----	2 360	10.4
Urban -----	28 433	16.0	Smyrna town -----	1 878	11.8
Inside urbanized area -----	18 896	16.8	Stanton CDP -----	1 997	13.1
Outside urbanized area -----	9 537	14.5	Talleyville CDP -----	2 318	15.8
Place of 10,000 or more -----	—	—	Wilmington city -----	31 244	13.2
			Wilmington Manor CDP -----	3 173	15.6

Table 105. **Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were “split” in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix “Z” represents a “crews-of-vessels” entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region*Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/ block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
  
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
 County "A"
 County "B"
 County "C"
 Place "X"
 Place "Y"
 Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion under "Group Quarters.") Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of

separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, (a total of ten unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar

places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a is asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this item is to eliminate one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on land of less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road or creek, or another piece of land.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar as that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked at all housing units in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was also obtained.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger.

For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of one acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than one acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger.

For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.) basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal,

or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family on the property with business or medical offices from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee is normally charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property, (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc). The costs for utilities and fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes nor fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported are the regular monthly payment, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans), real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned

by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses and mobile homes on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as “months vacant”) were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the “Less than 1 month” interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

FARM POPULATION

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if (1) the housing unit is located on a property of one acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata samples (PUMS).

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”). Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as “patients or inmates” of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Institutions include schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere; hospital wards for drug/ alcohol abuse; rooms for long-term care patients in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; juvenile institutions, including homes, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or residential-care facilities for neglected, abused, and dependent children; and correctional institutions, including halfway houses operated for correctional purposes. “Staff residents”; that is, staff personnel who live at the institution are classified with the “Noninstitutional group quarters” population.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

- Rooming Houses
- Group Homes
- Religious Group Quarters
- College Quarters Off Campus

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

- College Dormitories
- Military Quarters
- Agriculture Workers’ Dormitories
- Other Workers’ Dormitories
- Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)
- Visible in Street Locations
- Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals
- Crews of Maritime Vessels
- Staff Residents of Institutions
- Other Nonhousehold Living Situations
- Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with

infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions. (For more information on “Group Quarters,” see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category “Not computed.” This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who

classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the data on Hispanic origin of the householder based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, non-sampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin of the householder are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format

of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Also, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group. Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. (For more information on "Hispanic Origin," see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is

occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income “in kind” from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of

the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

In income tabulations for households, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households that reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal

tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. (For more detailed information on "Income in 1989," see 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics*.)

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data for fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It was also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the

structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cook-stove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were “now married,” “widowed,” “divorced,” “separated,” or “never married.” Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under “Contract Rent.”)

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure “congregate” housing which is generally considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989” for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, or flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs.”

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family

houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage, or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" are usually shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate underutilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of

the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data. This item was asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria; size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. (For more information, on "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989," see 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics*.)

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and

racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. In this report, data are presented for housing units classified by the race of the householder. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 1 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese.

In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Filipino” or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Japanese” and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Asian Indian” and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Korean” and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Vietnamese” and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 1 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following race categories or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 1 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/ Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. Since sample processing included additional editing, there may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander."

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

Another difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category. (For more information on "Race," see 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

Figure 1. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include state, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate

question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It was also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second and junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage which gives the lender a claim against the property which is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first monthly mortgage payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data are usually shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on

a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A

telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information is collected from the long-form questionnaire and is shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in

continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as “other vacant.” For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/ recreational/ occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified” units exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more” is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included

if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes are also excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question was also asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the household head moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction which met the housing unit definition; that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place, the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or mobile home or

trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods and are still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items since respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older year structure built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see below the discussion on “Comparability”) may result in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by showing a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of

items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of an open-ended distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+), or if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products and are used to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items and (2) the quotient of two numbers which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/ enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/ enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/ enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation

areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{\hat{X}/\hat{Y}} = \frac{\sqrt{SE_{\hat{X}}^2 + SE_{\hat{Y}}^2}}{\hat{Y}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE_{9,948} = \sqrt{\frac{9,948 \times 1.1}{21,220}}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179 \text{ to } 9,948 \pm 1.645 \times 179$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE_{\$6.7} &= \sqrt{\$SE_{\$62.6}^2 + \$SE_{\$55.9}^2} = \sqrt{\$0.94^2 + \$0.95^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) &\$ \$6.70 \pm 1.645(1.34) \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 &\text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948 / 9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE_{\$1.07} &= \$ \frac{9948}{9314} \cdot \$ \frac{\sqrt{179^2 + 188^2}}{\$9948^2 + \$9314^2} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) &\$ \$1.07 \pm 1.645(.029) \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 &\text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/ nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/ NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/ SEX/ RACE/ HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/ sex/ Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/ Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/ rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure	109
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	110
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	111-120

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	
	White Householder	121-140
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	
	Value	
1	Less than \$20,000	
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	
9	\$300,000 or more	
10	Other ¹	
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	1
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	2
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	3
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE_{\hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N} \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{N}}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹													
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

¹For a percentage and/ or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE_{\hat{p}} = \frac{\hat{p}}{B} \sqrt{\frac{B-1}{B}}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Delaware

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/ rural)	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/ mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/ leave/ mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/ enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.
- Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.
- Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.
- A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.
- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.
- Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.
- Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.
- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| If rent is paid: | Multiply rent by: | If rent is paid: | Divide rent by: |
| By the day | 30 | 4 times a year | 3 |
| By the week | 4 | 2 times a year | 6 |
| Every other week | 2 | Once a year | 12 |
- b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.
- Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.
- Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.
- H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.
- If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.
- If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.
- H18.** A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.
- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
- b.** *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*
- If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*
- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
 If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
 Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
 Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
 Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
 For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
 If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
 Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
 Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>						0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>						0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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PERSON 7

Last name _____
 First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

Husband/wife Brother/sister
 Natural-born or adopted son/daughter Father/mother or Grandchild
 Stepson/stepdaughter Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

Roomer, boarder, or foster child Unmarried partner
 Housemate, roommate Other nonrelative

Male Female

White
 Black or Negro
 Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
 Eskimo
 Aleut
 Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
 Chinese Japanese
 Filipino Asian Indian
 Hawaiian Samoan
 Korean Guamanian
 Vietnamese Other API
 Other race (Print race)

a. Age b. Year of birth

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Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit		D. Months vacant		G. DO		ID	
	Occupied	Vacant	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12				
	<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2	<input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24				
	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 24 or more				
	C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after					
	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="radio"/> LR	<input type="radio"/> TC	<input type="radio"/> QA	<input type="radio"/> JIC 1		
	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> P/F	<input type="radio"/> RE	<input type="radio"/> I/T	<input type="radio"/>		
	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> MV	<input type="radio"/> ED	<input type="radio"/> EN	<input type="radio"/>		
			<input type="radio"/> P0	<input type="radio"/> P3	<input type="radio"/> P6	<input type="radio"/>		
			<input type="radio"/> P1	<input type="radio"/> P4	<input type="radio"/> IA	<input type="radio"/> JIC 2		
			<input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> SM	<input type="radio"/>		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.					
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b	<input type="radio"/> 1a	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text" value=""/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

INSTRUCTION:
 Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
 Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
 Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
 Yes, contract to purchase }
 No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
 Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

Yes, taxes included in payment
 No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

Yes, insurance included in payment
 No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

Yes
 No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
 Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
 Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
 Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

9
8
7
6
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4
3
2
1
0

<p>PERSON 1</p> <p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p>	<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p>	<p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p>	<p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p>	<p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p>	<p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p>	<p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college</p>	<p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i></p>	<p><i>If this person is a female —</i></p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No school completed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p>	<p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p>	<p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i></p>
<p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i></p>	<p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>
	<p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i></p>	<p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p>
	<p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p>	<p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p>
	<p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <p>_____ Years</p>	<p>b. Name of city, town, or post office</p> <p>_____</p> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</p>
		<p>d. County</p> <p>_____</p> <p>e. State</p> <p>_____</p> <p>f. ZIP Code</p> <p>_____</p>

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FOR PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home
 Railroad Skip to 28
 Ferryboat Other method
 Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

Drove alone 5 people
 2 people 6 people
 3 people 7 to 9 people
 4 people 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes
 No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1990 1980 to 1984
 1989 1979 or earlier
 1988 Never worked
 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

Manufacturing Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
 Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
 State GOVERNMENT employee
 Federal GOVERNMENT employee
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
 Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes
 No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes
 No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-6
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-5

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the “long-form” questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the “Sources of Assistance” section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA’s), urbanized areas (UA’s), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau’s Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two standard PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

There also is a special 3-percent "elderly" file with the same geography as the 5-percent sample. Included are households with at least one person age 60 or more and all members of those households.

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files, SSTF's, Census EEO File, and County-to-County Migration File. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3. CENDATA™ also offers the entire Census EEO File.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/ Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for American Indian

and Alaska Native areas (AIANA's), States, counties, county subdivisions (MCD's/ CCD's), places (incorporated and census designated), the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990*.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/ GICS™ tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990

census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places). This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line™, TIGER/SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the

same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Maps and More*. A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

- **TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.** A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- **Census and You.** The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- **Monthly Product Announcement.** A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- **Census Catalog and Guide.** A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/ Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-344-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-259-0056
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/ Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census

Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in “2” and “7.” Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly “economic indicators” that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and

unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers’ shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau’s Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau’s many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in “2” and “7.” The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in “2” and “7,” covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions

and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital status
 Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
 Number of rooms in unit
 Tenure—owned or rented
 Value of home or monthly rent
 Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
 Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
 Education—enrollment and attainment
 Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
 Ancestry
 Language spoken at home
 Migration (residence in 1985)
 Disability
 Fertility
 Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
 Labor force
 Occupation, industry, and class of worker
 Place of work and journey to work
 Work experience in 1989
 Income in 1989
 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
 Number of bedrooms
 Plumbing and kitchen facilities
 Telephone in unit
 Vehicles available
 Heating fuel
 Source of water and method of sewage disposal
 Year structure built
 Condominium status
 Farm residence
 Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/ BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Reports on housing census subjects such as structural and utilization characteristics in metropolitan areas	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description	
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ²	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/ items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ²	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ²	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ²	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/ BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/ items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each county or county equivalent, minor civil division, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. Data are also provided for each major race and for workers of Hispanic origin cross-classified by race. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, county, balance of county, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

Maps are not available.